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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1112 M. E.

1936—1937 A. D.

[*EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.*]

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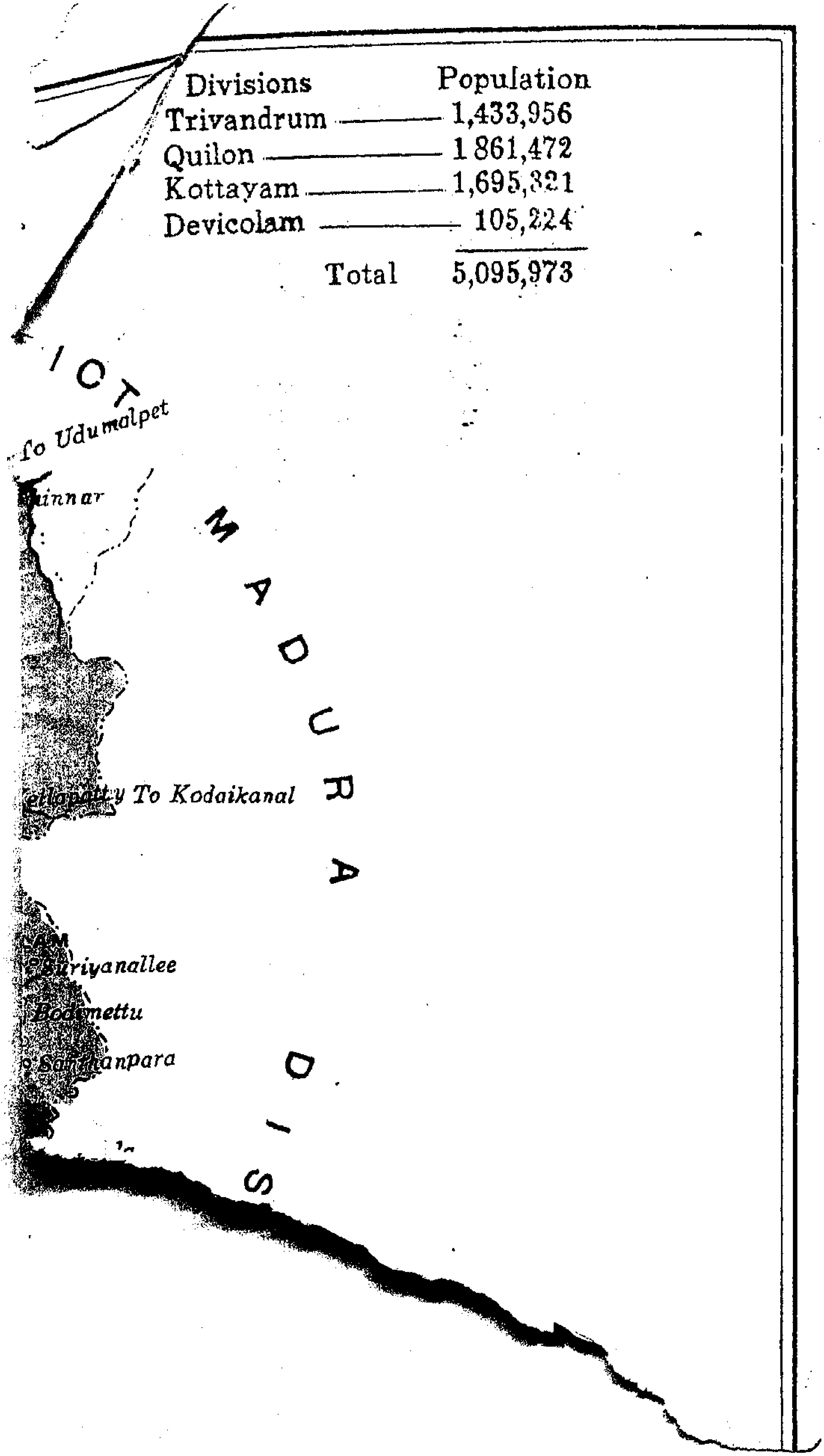


Divisions	Population
Trivandrum	1,433,956
Quilon	1 861,472
Kottayam	1,695,321
Devicolam	105,224
Total	5,095,973

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

M. E. 1112 (16th August 1936—16th August 1937).

Travancore (Malayalam—*Tiruvitamkur*) is the southernmost Indian State and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle, with its apex at Cape Comorin, between 80° 4' and 10° 22' North Latitude and between 76° 13' and 77° 38' East Longitude. Travancore is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore. The British Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly constitute its eastern boundary and on the west and south lie the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Travancore has an area of 7,621·75 square miles, its extreme length from north to south being 174 miles and its extreme width, 75 miles.

Situation and Area.

2. The Western Ghats form a continuous mountain chain of varying altitude from north to south, isolating Travancore from the Madras Presidency on the east and conferring a distinctiveness on its history and culture. From the mountain heights walling-in the State on the eastern boundary the country undulates to the west over hills of dense vegetation till it reaches the cultivated plains which skirt the backwaters and the Arabian Sea. Extensive tea and cardamom plantations have sprung up on most of the higher elevations; pepper, rubber, ginger and turmeric flourish on the lesser uplands; and in both regions there are reserved forests of valuable timber, both of virgin growth and of scientific planting. There are stretches of paddy cultivation terraced along the valleys, and paddy cultivation is also extensively carried on in the irrigated areas towards the south in Nanjinad and Edanad and in the fens and the

Physical Features.

G. P. T. 1490. 801. 6-9-1113.

backwater reclamations in the north. The broad coast-belt and the shores of the backwaters are covered with dense cocoanut plantations, while all over the plains are grown in addition, around homesteads, a variety of trees such as the areca, the jack, the mango, the tamarind and the cashewnut. Tapioca is cultivated almost everywhere in the lower levels and the raising of yams, beans and gram is considerable. The State reserved forests cover an extent of slightly less than a third of the entire area and are well timbered with teak, blackwood, ebony, jack, *anjili*, etc. The elephant, the leopard, the tiger, the bison, the bear, the sambur and a variety of small game are plentiful in the forests. Among the characteristic features of the country are the broad lagoons or backwaters forming a cheap highway for traffic from the extreme north as far south as Trivandrum, connected by navigable canals along the entire littoral, and numerous streams and rivers flowing westward to the sea. Extremes of temperature are unknown in the low country, the prevailing characteristic of which is a warm humidity. But the country cools as it climbs to the bracing heights of Peermade, the Cardamom Hills, the High Range and the Ponmudi Hills. Travancore receives a share of both the south-west and the north-east monsoons, the former in a larger measure than the latter. The south-west monsoon begins about the middle of Edavam (May—June) and the north-east monsoon commences in the month of Tulam (October-November). The rainfall is generally heavy, averaging about 89 inches *per annum*. Rice, fish and tapioca form the staple food of the people.

Population.

3. The population of the State, according to the last decennial census, taken in 1931, is 5,095,973 (2,565,073 males and 2,530,900 females), which was an increase of 27 per cent. over the figure at the previous census in 1921, *viz*, 4,006,062. There was thus in 1931 an average density of 668 persons to the square mile. If it is calculated on the land available for cultivation, it rises to 1,072 persons per square mile. The principal towns are Trivandrum (the capital), Nagercoil, Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppey, Changanachery, Shenkotta and Colachel.

Distribution.

Villages and village life such as may be observed elsewhere are practically unknown except in parts of south Travancore. Elsewhere, the conditions are rural or semi-rural and the people live in detached homesteads, each nestling in its own tree-planted and walled-in garden. Hinduism, the religion of the Ruling Family, is the predominant religion; and its followers, divided into various caste groups, constituted nearly two-thirds (3,134,888) of the entire population at the census of 1931 while the denominations of Christians, including the Syrian Christians, represented nearly one-third (1,604,475), and the Mahomedans nearly one-fourteenth (353,274). The Hindus have increased by 22·9 per cent., the Christians by 36·8 per cent. and the Mahomedans by 30·6 per cent. during the last decennial period. There has long existed in the State a small body of European and American residents and their number was 750 in 1112. Except among a small section of the population, the *purdah* system is unknown in Travancore. Women generally enjoy great freedom in the State and this coupled with their general education has brought about their active participation in affairs.

Religion.

Position of Women.

4. Travancore occupies in population the third place among the Indian States. Hyderabad which is nearly eleven times as large as Travancore is only about thrice as populous. Mysore, Gwalior and the neighbouring Crown Colony of Ceylon are nearly four times as extensive, but their population is, respectively, about one and one-third and three-fourths of and the same as that of Travancore. Baroda, though nearly of the same area, has only about one-half of its population.

Travancore compared with other States.

5. The early history of Travancore is in great part shrouded in tradition; but there is little doubt that the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in South India. In later historic times, the country now comprised in

Historical Sketch.

Travancore consisted of some four or five separate States, the most important of which were Attingal, Venad, and Desinganad and it was with these that the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Danes, and the English first had relations. The English first settled at Anjengo which they obtained on a grant from the Queen of Attingal in 1684. Martanda Varma, the son of the Queen of Attingal, became in 1729 the *Adhipati* of Venad. He succeeded in crushing the *Ettuveetil Pillamars*, the feudal chieftains of eight *desams*, who had striven against the power of the Rajas for over a century. Thereafter he grew in strength and power and, having amalgamated the Attingal State with Venad on a treaty engagement that none but the offspring of the Ranis of Attingal shall succeed to the amalgamated State, he proceeded on a campaign of conquest with his minister Ramayyan *Dalava* and the Venad *Valia Capittan*, Eustachius Benedictus DeLannoy, a Flemish soldier who had been captured in a fight with the Dutch and whom the Raja had befriended and raised to that high position. By the time of Martanda Varma's death in 1758, practically the whole of modern Travancore had been brought under his sway. He established order, settled the country and dedicated it to Sri Padmanabhaswami and he and his successors, Rajas or Ranis of Travancore, have since ruled as the *Dasas* or *Sevinis* of the Deity. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in the Carnatic and in Mysore in the eighteenth century, the Travancore State rendered military assistance to the Company. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was included in the treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In view of the protection of the State from possible inroads by Tippu Sultan, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 a new treaty was signed and the annual payment for a British subsidiary force was fixed at eight lakhs of British rupees. The history of the State has been one of steady development and well-ordered progress under a succession of able and enlightened rulers.

6. The official year in Travancore is reckoned according to the Malabar Era or the *Kollam* Era said to date from the re-building of *Kollam* or Quilon 1112 years ago. The year begins about the middle of August. The twelve months are named after the zodiacal signs, the longest month having 32 days and the shortest 29 days, There is no leap year as in the Gregorian Calendar.

The Calendar.

7. Travancore has it own coinage of the silver *fanam* (2·25 annas), the copper *chackram* (6·74 pies) and the *cash* (0·42 pie). It has been minting also its own silver half-rupee (14 *chackrams*) and quarter-rupee (7 *chackrams*). The British Indian rupee and currency notes are also in free circulation.

The Currency.

8. The State has its own postal service, known as the Anchal, and issues its own stamps. Its Anchal offices also transact savings bank business and issue *hundies* or money orders.

The Anchal.

The Ruling Family.

9. His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Maharaja of Travancore, was born on the 7th November 1912, and his succession to the *Musnad* was recognised by the British Government on the 1st September 1924. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931 (20th Tulam 1107). His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns. The *Marumakkatayam* law governs the succession to the *Musnad* which, further, is confined to the offspring of the Attingal Ranis. Her Highness the Senior Maharani, (born on the 19th November 1895) and Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi (born on the 8th November 1896) were adopted into the family on the 31st August 1900. His Highness the Maharaja is the eldest son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. A daughter,

the First Princess Kartika Tirunal, was born to Her Highness on the 17th September 1916 and a second son on the 22nd March 1922. A daughter was born to Her Highness the Senior Maharani on the 30th December 1923 and a second daughter was born to Her Highness on the 23rd October 1926. After the close of the year, *i. e.*, on the 5th January 1938, the First Princess Kartika Tirunal gave birth to a son.

Accession to the Throne and Coronation of His Majesty George VI, King-Emperor of India.

10. One of the outstanding events of the year was the accession to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Sixth, Emperor of India, on the abdication of His Majesty King Edward the Eighth on the 10th December 1936. In honour of the accession, a salute of 101 guns was fired from the Garrison Parade Ground, Trivandrum, on the 14th December 1936. The coronation of His Majesty King George VI which took place on the 12th May 1937 was celebrated in the State. The day of the coronation was declared a public holiday and a royal salute of 31 guns was fired on the auspicious occasion. Most of the important buildings at the capital were decorated and illuminated, and special divine services were held in all places of public worship on the day of the coronation.

Titles conferred by His Highness the Maharaja.

11. In connection with the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in November 1936, His Highness was pleased to confer the title of '*Sachivottama*' on Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. I. E., Dewan; of '*Rajyasevanirata*' on Rao Bahadur N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D., Chief Secretary to Government; of '*Rajabhakta*' on Mr. A. Nallaperumal Pillai, the Palace Sarvadhikariakar; and of '*Mahakavi*' on Rao Sahib Ulloor S. Paramesvara Aiyar, retired Dewan Peishkar.

The Temple Entry Proclamation.

12. The year under report has become memorable owing to the issue of the Temple Entry Proclamation by His Highness

the Maharaja on the 27th of Tulam 1112. The Proclamation is reproduced below :—

"Profoundly convinced of the truth and validity of Our religion, believing that it is based on divine guidance and on an all-comprehending toleration, knowing that in its practice it has, throughout the centuries, adapted itself to the needs of changing times, solicitous that none of Our Hindu subjects should, by reason of birth or caste or community, be denied the consolations and solace of the Hindu faith, We have decided and hereby declare, ordain and command that, subject to such rules and conditions as may be laid down and imposed by Us for preserving their proper atmosphere and maintaining their rituals and observances, there should henceforth be no restriction placed on any Hindu by birth or religion on entering or worshipping at the temples controlled by Us and Our Government."

Worship in the temples was regulated by a set of rules framed for the purpose and embodied in a subsequent Proclamation which was issued by His Highness on the 9th Vrischikam 1112. The Temple Entry Proclamation has been very widely acclaimed as the most beneficent and epoch-making reform introduced in Hindu society in modern times. It is bringing about a healthy upheaval in the religious and social life of a large section of His Highness' subjects. As a charter of their emancipation from the shackles of age-long tradition, the significance of the reform cannot be over-emphasised. It is a true index of the wide human sympathies and the courageous initiative of His Highness the Maharaja and has contributed in an exceeding measure to add lustre to his reign.

Following the Proclamation, several private temples in the State were similarly thrown open to all Hindus for worship.

TOURS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

Tour to Madras.

13. On the 6th February 1937, His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, the First Princess and the Elaya Raja, proceeded on a short tour to Madras. Their Highnesses entrained at the Trivandrum Central travelling in a special saloon attached. The train left at 7-20 A. M. and the departure was public.

This was the first tour undertaken by His Highness after promulgating the historic Temple Entry Proclamation. To express their gratitude to their beloved Maharaja, huge crowds of men, women and children lined the railway route and crowded the stations, and their Highnesses were received with ovation. At all stations of halt within the State, representatives of the socially-enfranchised communities were specially permitted to pay their obeisance to Their Highnesses.

There was a reception at Rajapalayam by the cardamom planters of the State who had come all the way from their hilly homes to express their gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja. His Highness alighted on the platform and was garlanded. Another reception had been arranged at the Madura station by the local municipal council. A short address was presented to His Highness to which His Highness made a brief reply.

All the stations *en route* were crowded with people who, disregarding the lateness of the hour and the slight drizzle, had come to pay respects to His Highness as the author of this unique act of social liberation. The arrival at Madras was public. Almost all the leaders and the public men were present at the station to receive Their Highnesses. Their Highnesses were received by an Aide-de-Camp from the Government House and, after inspecting the guard of honour furnished by the Baluchi Regiment, Their Highnesses drove to the Travancore House, Adyar, which had been recently acquired for the State.

While in Madras, His Highness paid a private visit to Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and Lady Marjorie Erskine and Her Highness also called on the latter at Government House. Their Excellencies returned the call and paid a private visit to Their Highnesses at the Travancore House. Their Highnesses were also invited to and attended an at-home and a dinner at the Government House.

At the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor, Their Highnesses visited the university buildings.

Her Highness being one of the leaders of the women's movement and as a former President of the All-India Women's Conference and also as one keenly interested in women's welfare and all that concerns womanhood, visited many of the women's institutions—the Nursery School, Room of Women's Work in the Victoria Technical Institute, the National Girls' High School, Mylapore, organised by Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar the Ladies' Recreation Club, Egmore, the Mylapore Ladies' Club, and the Women's Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association where she gave away the prizes to the successful competitors at the annual sports. Her Highness also attended the Echo meeting of the All-India Women's Conference.

Their Highnesses witnessed a performance of classical Indian dancing by Srimathi Rukmini Arundale which she gave at the Museum Theatre under Their Highnesses' patronage. There was also a demonstration of physical culture exercises and *asanas* by Mr. Harikrishnan Chetty of the Madanapalle College at the Travancore House.

The citizens of Madras vied with one another in arranging receptions and parties to Their Highnesses. The Corporation with due civic ceremony presented an address to His Highness at the Ripon Buildings. The public of Madras entertained Their Highnesses at the Willingdon. Mr. S. V. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the banker and financier, who died recently, and whose residence is famous for its collection of antiquities and curios, gave another party. Institutions like the Cosmopolitan Club and the Suguna Vilas Sabha held special receptions and Their

Highnesses also accepted invitations from the Dewan and a few select friends for parties at their residences. His Highness was also entertained at tea at the Provincial Scout Headquarters.

There was also the presentation of addresses to Their Highnesses by representative public bodies such as the Malayali residents, the Sri Narayana Mission and the Harijan Sevak Sangh. His Highness was also presented with *Poornakumbham* by the Brahmins in the city.

Their Highnesses gave a dinner on the 2nd March at the Travancore House at which Their Excellencies the Lord and Lady Erskine were the principal guests. Covers were laid for 34 guests. The grounds of the Travancore House were illuminated with coloured electric bulbs and presented a very gay appearance. The Travancore State Forces Band played a selection of music during the dinner.

Their Highnesses also gave a garden party at the Travancore House the next afternoon at which also Their Excellencies were present. Over a thousand guests attended. The Travancore State Forces Band was in attendance. As dusk fell, the grounds were illuminated and the display of the State Coat of Arms specially got down from Trivandrum for these illuminations formed a great attraction. The entertainment included a selection of dances by Mr. Gopinath and his wife Srimathy Thankamani Amma.

Their Highnesses also visited Thirukkazhikunram and Mahabalipuram spending a day out of Madras. Their Highnesses left Madras on the 12th March and proceeded to Tiruvannamalai where they worshipped at the famous shrine and also met Ramana Maharshi on the 13th. Their Highnesses reached Trivandrum on the evening of the 14th, the arrival being private.

Rajabhakta A. Nallaperumal Pillai, Sarvadhikariakar, was the officer in charge of the tour.

Tour to the Netherlands East Indies.

14. On this tour His Highness the Maharaja was accompanied by Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvathi Bayi and the

Elaya Raja. Besides the personal staff of His Highness—which consisted of the Private Secretary and two Aides-de-Camp, the Tour Officer and the camp followers,—Their Highnesses were also accompanied by Dr. Jayaram Cousins, and Mr. N. P. Hariharan, the special press correspondent.

Their Highnesses started from Trivandrum on the 27th April 1937 by special saloon and proceeded to Colombo *via* Dhanushkoti reaching Colombo on the 29th morning. At the Fort Station, Their Highnesses were received by an Aide-de Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, the Agent to the Government of India and many leading citizens of the place. An enormous crowd had gathered there to catch a glimpse of Their Highnesses on arrival. A few interesting places in the city were visited in the course of the day and Their Highnesses left the city in the evening. Record crowds cheered His Highness as the party boarded His Excellency's special launch which was sent to take Their Highnesses to the Dutch mail boat, "*Marnix St. Aldegonde*". Their Highnesses were received on board by the Captain and the other officers of the ship. On the 30th of April, the birthday of Princess Juliana was celebrated on the ship and His Highness the Maharaja was the Captain's chief guest at the birthday celebration dinner. Before reaching Singapore, the ship touched at the ports of Sabang and Balawan (Sumatra). Dutch officials met Their Highnesses on arrival at both the ports and, at the latter port, the British Consul of the place also received them. At both the ports, Their Highnesses went ashore and motored round, visiting interesting places like centres of indigenous cottage industries. At Balawan, a large number of Indians including Travancoreans welcomed Their Highnesses on arrival. The party then motored to the town of Medan. Among the interesting places visited by Their Highnesses special mention may be made of the two Hindu temples, managed by South Indian settlers of the town, which have been recently thrown open to all sections of Hindus, following the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation.

The boat next anchored at Singapore on the 4th May. A very imposing reception was accorded to Their Highnesses at the wharf. The Sikh police had a strenuous time controlling the

vast international crowd that assembled there to welcome His Highness. The number of Travancoreans that were present, the decorative umbrellas, the addresses and the singing of the *Vancheesamangalam* in Malayalam were some of the special features of the function. After a drive through the city, Their Highnesses embarked again and, after a quiet day on the sea, reached Batavia on the morning of the 6th May. The Dutch Resident, the Governor-General's representative, the British Vice-Consul and a host of other prominent men including pressmen came on board and welcomed Their Highnesses. Major Milius, a senior military officer there, was deputed to travel with His Highness throughout the Java tour. That afternoon, the British Consul-General and Mrs. Fitzmaurice entertained Their Highnesses at tea. The museum and other interesting places in the city were visited the next day. Dr. W. F. Stutterheim, Director-General of Archaeology, Netherlands East Indies, showed them round the museum. On the 8th, Their Highnesses motored to Buitenzorg, the seat of the Governor-General of the Duch East Indies. A ceremonial reception was accorded to Their Highnesses that afternoon by His Excellency the Governor-General at the Government House. The British Consul-General and Mrs. Fitzmaurice were present for the tea party. The famous botanical gardens and agricultural experimental stations were visited the next day. From Batavia, Their Highnesses travelled right across the island of Java from west to east. The party first motored to Bandoeng and spent two days in visiting places of interest including the well-known observatory, the craters of Tangkoeban Prahu and the Co-educational Training School. On May 12th, the date of the coronation of King George VI, Their Highnesses went down to Batavia by special train provided by the Java State Railway Department and attended the Coronation Reception at the British Consul-General's place, and returned to Bandoeng the same evening. The Technological College (Engineering College) and the Sundanese Girls' School of Domestic Science, were also visited. Her Highness the Maharani was given a special reception by the joint women's societies of Bandoeng. The Regent of the place entertained Their Highnesses at a special reception and

exhibition of Sundanese dance and music, after which a short speech on Their Highnesses' behalf was broadcast. Their Highnesses next went to Garoet on the 15th and visited the hot springs and mud springs of Kawa Kamodjan, in the neighbourhood. Wayang Golak (doll-dance) and Wiramasari (modern) dances were also witnessed. On the 17th of May, Their Highnesses motored to Wonosobo and visited the old Hindu temples dating back to the 6th century A. D., still preserved in the Dieng plateau. On the 20th, the party started for Djocja in central Java. On the way, Dr. W. F. Stutterheim joined the camp and accompanied Their Highnesses on the visit to the famous Buddhist buildings and stupas at Borobudur. From Djocja, Their Highnesses also visited interesting ancient temples like Chandi Mandoet, Prambanan and Kalasan. On the 22nd of May, His Highness witnessed, as a guest of honour, the celebration of the Prophet's birthday in the palace of the Sultan of Djocja. The Batique factory in the city and other industrial works as also the museum interested Their Highnesses. Their Highnesses next visited Solo (Soerakarta), the seat of two important princes of central Java, the Mangkoenagoro and the Soesoehoenan. Both the princes entertained Their Highnesses at their palaces and, at these special receptions, special Wayang dances (indigenous Javanese dances) performed by palace troupes were exhibited. Two hill stations in middle and east Java, Poedjon and Nangkodjadjur were visited next. From the latter place, the volcanic crater of Bromo at an altitude of 7,907 feet (2,396 meters) was also visited. The party then motored to the port of Soerabaya on the 3rd June. The British Consul and the Indian Association received Their Highnesses there. After visiting the adjoining island of Madoera, the party crossed over to the island of Bali and disembarked at the harbour of Boeleleng on the 6th morning. On arrival, the Dutch officials of the island greeted Their Highnesses who motored to Den Pasar, where the party halted for a week. From Den Pasar, Their Highnesses went out on motor excursions visiting all the interesting places in the island including the 'Elephant Caves', the royal tombs, the acquarium, the sacred springs, the Bisaki Temple, the Sacred Forest, the air port and the Balinese court of justice. The Regent of Gianjar entertained Their Highnesses

on the evening of the 8th June at a dinner party after which there was an exhibition of the Balinese Topeng (historical drama dance resembling the *Kathakali* of Kerala). While in Bali, Their Highnesses also witnessed various indigenous dances like the Kris dance, Monkey dance and the Djanjer dance with Gamelen music, besides certain characteristic social events of the place, like the elaborate cremation ceremony, which brought Their Highnesses closely into touch with the village life of the people. Sailing from Boeleleng on the 13th June, Their Highnesses reached Soerabaya on the 14th and Batavia on the 16th and sailed from there the same day on the Dutch boat "*Dempo*" when a record crowd cheered the departing boat. Mention may be made in this connection of the great consideration and attention shown to Their Highnesses by the various departmental authorities throughout the tour and especially by the officers and crew of the luxurious Dutch mail boats that took Their Highnesses to and fro. On the 17th at 1 P. M., the boat crossed the equator. There were a good number of boy scouts on board and they celebrated the ceremony of 'Crossing the line' which was witnessed by His Highness. At Singapore the party disembarked the next morning and embarked again on the P. & O. Boat "*Corfu*" at 9-30 A. M. Penang was reached on the 19th, where again a vast crowd including many Travancoreans greeted Their Highnesses. The day was spent in an excursion round the island, visiting the Snake Temple, Ayeretum Temple, Sacred Tortoise Tank and the Botanical Garden. Sailing again in the evening, Colombo was reached on the 22nd morning. On the wharf, a big crowd greeted Their Highnesses. The representative of the Governor, the City Mayor and other important members of the Corporation personally welcomed them. Their Highnesses had a round of engagements that day. The most noteworthy event was the presentation of a civic address to His Highness at the City Municipal Hall. Their Highnesses and party entrained from Colombo the same night and, travelling *via* Dhanushkoti, reached Trivandrum on the morning of the 24th June.

Mr. P. G. Narayanan Unnithan, Tour Officer, was in entire charge of this tour.

Distinguished Visitors.

15. The most important of the visits to the State during the year was that of Their Excellencies Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, and Lady Marjorie Erskine in connection with the birthday celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja. Their Excellencies arrived by special train at Alwaye on the morning of the 11th November 1936 and reached Trivandrum on the afternoon of the same day. In the evening His Excellency opened the Sri Chitra Exhibition held at the capital in connection with the birthday of His Highness. On the 13th, Their Excellencies attended the State Banquet at the Kanakakunnu Palace given by His Highness the Maharaja. Their Excellencies left Trivandrum for Periyar on the 14th November and left the State on the 15th. Throughout their tour in the State Their Excellencies were the guests of His Highness the Maharaja and special arrangements were made at every station to attend to their comforts and conveniences.

Among other distinguished guests who paid a visit to the State during the year were the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, K. C. S. I., C. B. E., I. C. S., the Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., and the Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagadish Prasad, C. S. I., C. I. E., O. B. E., members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council, Sir Charles A. Souter, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Raja of Sandur, General Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army, and the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

Travancore and Federation.

16. During the year under review discussions were held with the special representatives deputed by His Excellency the Viceroy to explain the implications of the various items in the federal legislative list so as to facilitate proposals being made by the State as regards the nature and extent of the reservations and limitations to be provided for in the draft Instrument of Accession to Federation. The party consisted of Mr. A. C. Lothian, Mr. A. J. Raisman and Mr. E. Conran Smith. They arrived in Trivandrum on the 28th November 1936 and the discussions were held on the 29th and the 30th November.

The Resident for the Madras States, Mr. C. P. Skrine, was also present throughout the proceedings.

It was explained to the representatives how the extent of federal content was unique in the case of Travancore having regard to its peculiar position as a prominent maritime State with modern standards of administration. The subjects in respect of which Federation impinged on the State covered a wide field of State activities and it was emphasised that unless adequate and suitable pr vision was made by reservations and limitations to safeguard existing sources of revenue and the administrative rights of the State, Travancore would find it difficult to function as an effective or useful unit of the Federation. The question of 'immunities and privileges' and the 'financial provisions of the Government of India Act in relation to the State were discussed at length and the claims of Travancore for special treatment in respect of its revenues under salt, tobacco and customs were pressed on the attention of the representatives. In this connection, it was explained on behalf of the State that, while maintaining intact the contractual obligations arising from the Cochin Harbour agreement, it was essential that the compensation payable under the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865 should be revised so as to accord with present-day conditions and trade figures. The attention of the representatives was also drawn to the necessity for the discontinuance of the annual cash contribution of Rs. 8 lakhs paid by the State and to the desirability and expediency of ceding to the State the settlements of Anjengo and Tangacherry and the Pattom Lands in Sherttalai. The question of the recognition of the Travancore High Court as a High Court within the meaning of Section 217 of the Government of India Act was also urged. Special attention was devoted to the extent of the executive authority of the Federation and the limitations desired to be imposed by this Government in respect of the executive jurisdiction of the Federation as regards the various items in the federal legislative list. The limitations and reservations desired to be incorporated in the Instrument of Accession with respect to each subject in the federal legislative list were also discussed in the light of the explanations given by the special representatives

on the implications of each subject. The special rights of Travancore in regard to its coinage and currency, the Anchal (State Postal) Department, the telephone system, import and export of goods, fishing and fisheries, maritime shipping, trading and financial corporations, industries, mines and minerals, sea-customs, export and excise duties and other federal subjects were brought to the prominent notice of the special representatives. The opportunity was availed of to invite the attention of the Government of India to the special problems concerning Travancore which required clarification and settlement before the State's accession to Federation. It is understood that the points of view presented by Travancore and other States are engaging the attention of the British Government, and no further advance was made in the negotiations before the close of the year.

The British Representative.

17. In the year 1800 A. D. the first British Resident accredited to the Court of Travancore took up his residence in the State. British Residents continued until October 1923 when, Travancore having been taken into direct relations with the Government of India, the British Resident's title was altered to that of Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States. Lieut. Col. W. A. M. Garstin, O. B. E., who was Agent to the Governor-General from the 22nd February 1935, continued as such till the 20th November 1936 when he was succeeded by Mr. C. P. Skrine, I. C. S., O. B. E. From the 1st April 1937 his designation was changed to 'the Resident for the Madras States' and he continued as such till the end of the year under report.

The Dewan.

18. Khan Bahadur *Nawab* Sir Mahomed Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., LL. D., continued as Dewan till the 15th Kanni 1112 when he was permitted to retire from the office of Dewan. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to appoint me as Dewan of the State in succession and I assumed charge of the administration on the 23rd Kanni 1112. During the interval, *viz.*, from the 16th to the 22nd Kanni, Rao Bahadur *Rajyasevanirata* N. Kunjan Pillai, M. A., B. SC., Ph. D., Chief Secretary to Government, officiated as Dewan.

CHAPTER II.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Ruler is the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative in Travancore. For more than half a century, however, the Maharajas of Travancore have treated the revenues of the State as public funds in the strict sense of the term, appropriating to their own use only a very modest civil list which is exhibited in the annual budget of the State. The proportion of the civil list to the total revenue is very small. The percentage was 8·76 in 1062, 6·86 in 1072, 6·57 in 1082, 4·04 in 1092, 3·83 in 1102 and 3·58 in 1112 M. E.

The Ruler.

2. The Government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. The Minister is designated Dewan. He is appointed by a *Neet* or commission under Sign Manual. The Dewan is assisted by an organised secretariat closely resembling that of the Government of India and a public service constituted generally on the British Indian model.

The Chief Executive Officer.

3. The entire administration is carried on through several well-organised departments. The activities of these departments are separately and briefly described in the following chapters. Every administrative head addresses his proposals to the Government and these recommendations are considered in the Secretariat and, where necessary, are scrutinised by the Account and Audit Office. The decisions of the Government, which in olden times were issued over the signature of the head of the administration in the form of *Chattavariolas* on palm leaves and later on in vernacular communications on paper, have for many years past been issued in English by the Chief Secretary to

Administration.

Government in the form of orders, proceedings or letters. The commands of the Ruler are always issued in the form of Proclamations or *Neets* under Sign Manual. Except for purposes of legislation and the conduct of important ceremonies of State, the Ruler rarely issues such direct commands in matters affecting the public administration. All notifications, proceedings and other matters to be made known generally are published in the *Government Gazette* which is issued every Tuesday in English and in the vernacular. The *Gazette* is now in its seventy-fifth year. The history of Travancore for nearly a century without interruption reveals the fact that the administration, adapting itself from time to time to modern forms of Government without abandoning its pristine characteristics and ideals, has been conducted with a view to the progressive well-being of the country. A Code of Regulations for Travancore was first promulgated in 1835 A. D. Of these, Regulations I to VII of 1010 M. E. provided for the working, powers and jurisdiction of law courts, Parts of Regulations I and IV survive on the Statute Book. Both relate to interest awardable under decrees. As the years passed, the volume of legislation has become very large and comprehensive.

Taxation.

4. The revenue of the State is derived mainly from a system of (*a*) direct taxation, (*b*) indirect taxation, (*c*) commercial services and (*d*) levies in connection with specific services. Taxation is covered by authority conferred by various statutory enactments; the tax-payer's obligations are defined and known; and collection is made on an established system. There are only two sources of revenue by direct taxation, viz., land revenue and income tax. The incidence of taxation per head of the population in the case of land revenue was, in the year under report, Re. 0·79. Taxes falling within the second category are for the most part duties on raw products or manufactured goods exported from Travancore, such as tea, coir, fibre, yarn and other products of the cocoanut palm, pepper, salted fish, turmeric, vegetable oils, etc. There is also a system of import duties based mainly on the British Indian tariff. The general stamp revenue is also appreciable. Next come indirect taxes, both

fiscal and regulatory in character, such as import duty on foreign liquor and excise on country liquor. The income derived from salt and tobacco is considerable. The commercial and quasi-commercial departments yielding revenue are Forest, Anchal and Railways. Under class (d) is an appreciable income derived from such specific services as registration of documents, court fees and tolls.

Application of Revenue.

5. The budget is framed annually and assigns most of the income of the year to the well-being of the people. Education, public health, medical relief, the protection of person and property, the administration of justice, and the provision of communications and irrigation facilities consume the bulk of the revenue.

The Legislature.

Early Constitution.

6. A Legislative Council was brought into existence so long ago as 1888 and was the first institution of the kind in an Indian State. The first Council had a minimum of five members and a maximum of eight, of whom not less than two were non-officials. These non-officials were nominated by the Government. The Council was purely a deliberative body for purposes of legislation and had no administrative functions. The Ruler's right of legislation, independently of the Council, remained unimpaired. The Council had plenary powers of legislation subject to the Ruler's assent before a measure could pass into law. The only other restriction was that, in introducing a measure affecting the public revenues of the State or by which any charge was imposed on such revenues, the member introducing it had to obtain the previous sanction of the Dewan. Every member, official and non-official, had independent powers of discussion and voting. In 1898, the Council was enlarged, the minimum number of members being raised to 8 and the maximum to 15, the proportion of non-officials being fixed at two-fifths of the total number. The previous sanction of the Dewan was made necessary not only for measures affecting

public revenues but also for those affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class. The Council was not allowed to entertain any measure affecting the Ruling Family or the relations with the Paramount Power. The non-official members were at first nominated and latterly four of them, one for each of the four Revenue Divisions of the State, were appointed on the recommendation of the members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, a representative institution which continued to exist until the promulgation of the Legislative Reforms Regulation in 1932 (1108 M. E.) The Council was again remodelled in 1919 by Regulation I of 1095 M. E. which was promulgated direct by the late Maharaja. Provision was made for granting the people the right of electing members to the Council, while reserving to the Government the right of nominating some of the non-official members. The strength was raised to 25 and a bare official majority was provided for. A limited right to interpellate the Government and to discuss the annual budget was conceded. The Council retained the old powers of legislation except that it was expressly prohibited from considering and enacting any measure affecting the provisions of the Regulation itself, that is to say, it could not alter its own constitution. The prerogative of the Ruler to make and pass Regulations independently of the Council was expressly affirmed. The Council was again enlarged by Regulation, II of 1097, promulgated by the Ruler direct. The strength of the Council was raised to 50, of whom 28 were elected and 22 nominated. Only 15 out of the latter were officials. The Dewan was made the President of the Council, but a Deputy President, not necessarily an official, was also appointed to preside at the meetings of the Council in the absence of the President. The Council was invested with powers of voting on the budget, moving resolutions and asking questions. The power of certification of budget demands refused or reduced by the Council and of legislative measures thrown out or altered was reserved. All persons who paid an annual land tax of Rs. 5 or a municipal tax of Rs. 3 and, in the town of Trivandrum which returned one member, of Re. 1, or professional tax to a municipality or income tax to Government and all graduates of recognised universities were eligible to vote in the general constituencies,

provided they were not under twenty-one years of age. Women were placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of the franchise and of membership. Every legislative measure passed by the Council required the assent of the Ruler.

The Present Legislature.

7. The legislature was again reconstituted by the Legislative Reforms Regulation, II of 1108. The main feature of this Regulation is the constitution of a bicameral legislature, *viz.*, the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly and the Travancore Sri Chitra State Council with wide powers. The Assembly consists of seventy-two members, of whom sixty-two are non-officials and ten officials. The non-officials form 83 per cent. of the number of members.

The Sri Mulam Assembly.

Forty-three non-official members are elected by general territorial constituencies, distributed over 17 electoral divisions, with reservation of seats, 8 for Ezhavas and 3 seats each for the Muslims and the Latin Catholics. The remaining 5 non-official members are returned by the special constituencies representing commerce, planters and *jenmies*. Fourteen non-official seats are reserved for nomination by Government in order to give representation to minority communities and other inadequately represented interests. The Dewan is the President of the Assembly, but a Deputy President, elected by the Assembly, is empowered to preside at meetings in the absence of the President. Provision is also made for the nomination of a panel of chairmen.

The Sri Chitra State Council.

The State Council is composed of thirty-seven members, of whom twenty-seven or 73 per cent. are non-officials and ten officials. Sixteen elected non-official members represent the general territorial constituencies distributed over 10 electoral divisions, with reservation of seats, two for Ezhavas and one each for the Muslims and the Latin Catholics. The remaining six members are elected by special interests such as commerce, *jenmies*, planters, municipalities and political pensioners. Five non-officials are nominated by Government. The Dewan is the President of the Council also. A panel of chairmen is also nominated.

8. The equality of women with men in the matter of voting and membership in regard to both Chambers is maintained.

Franchise.

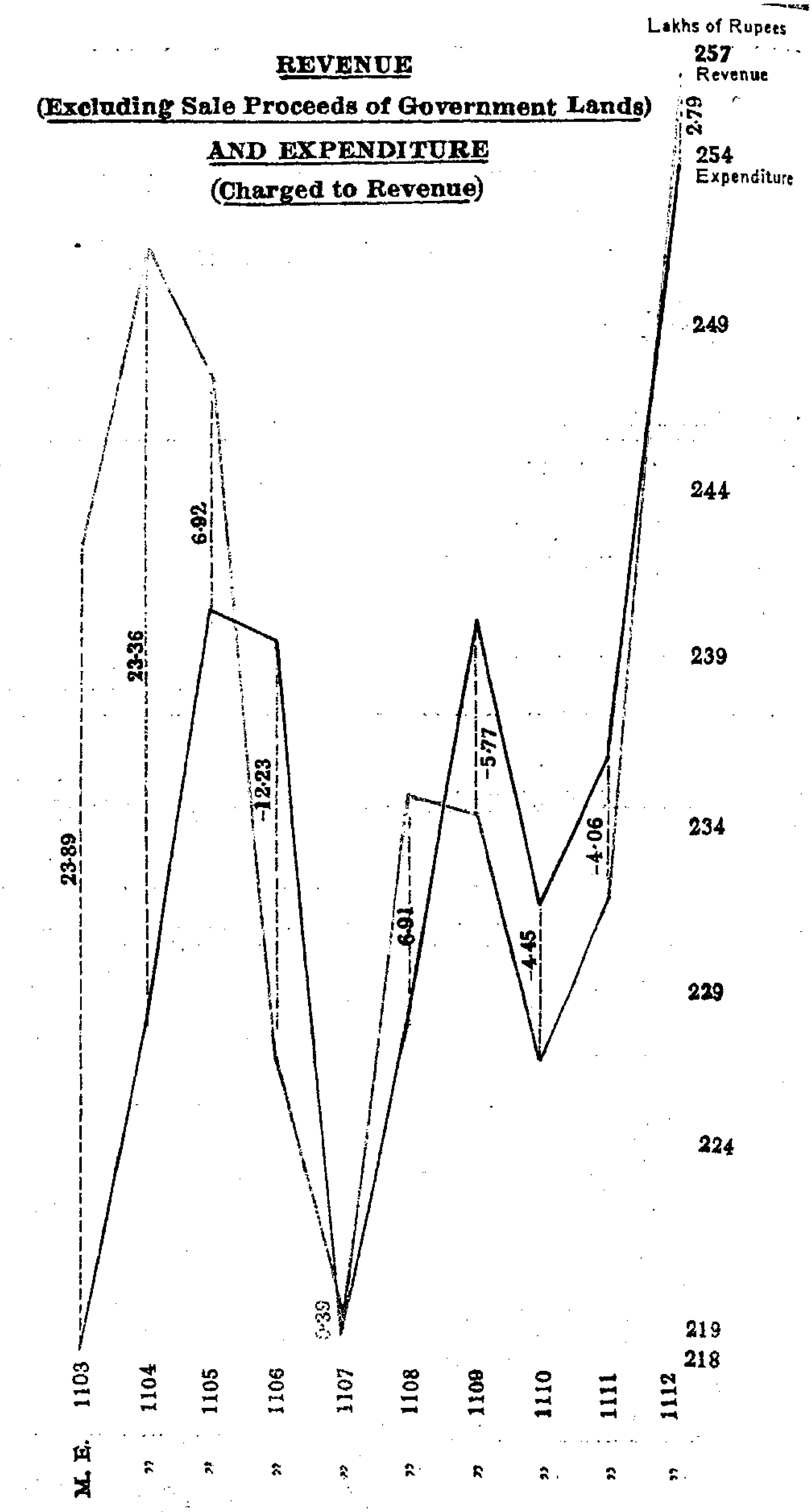
According to the latest electoral rules issued under the Legislative Reforms Regulation of 1108, all persons who hold lands within the State as registered owners, inamdars, tenants or *kudiyans* assessable to a tax of one rupee or more, persons who are assessed in a municipality to land or building or professional tax of any amount, persons who are assessed to income tax, all graduates of recognised universities in the British Empire who are not undergoing a course of instruction in a recognised institution, all discharged, retired or pensioned military officers of the Travancore State Forces or of His Majesty's Army or Navy, residing in Travancore and all persons who are certified holders of fixed engines for fishing are eligible for the exercise of the franchise in the general constituencies of the Assembly, provided they are not under twenty-one years of age. The franchise for the State Council follows mainly the heads of qualifications for that relating to the Assembly but is fixed upon a higher standard. The property qualification is fixed at the payment of an annual land tax of Rs. 25 or a municipal tax of Rs. 5 and the educational qualification is limited to graduates of ten year's standing. Those who earn a monthly pension of not less than one hundred rupees on retirement from Government service are also eligible to vote in the general constituencies. Persons below the age of thirty are not eligible as voters or as candidates to the State Council.

9. Both houses of the legislature have the right to initiate and pass legislation, to discuss the annual budget and to ask questions and move resolutions on matters of general public interest. All legislative measures generally require the assent of both Chambers before they can be passed into law. The new legislature not only retains all the old powers of legislation but is also free to consider many matters which were not open to discussion before. Measures affecting the Ruling Family, the relations with the Paramount Power and the provisions of the Legislative Reforms Regulation are some of

Powers of the Legislature.

the few topics removed from the cognisance of the legislature. The old provisions relating to the emergency powers of legislation and other powers vested in the Dewan and the Ruler's prerogative to legislate independently of the legislature are retained. The budget is presented to both houses. The Assembly has a larger control than the State Council over finance, since the former has the right to reduce or omit the grants forming part of a demand, while the latter has to deal with each demand as a whole and is not entitled to move for reduction of the grant or any items of the grant comprising the demand. Provision is made for the constitution of joint committees comprised of an equal number of members from both chambers to settle any difference of opinion arising between them. A Public Accounts Committee is constituted to deal with the audit and appropriation of the accounts of Government. The right of asking supplementary questions is extended to all members and is not restricted to the member asking the question. These constitutional reforms form a substantial advance in the devolution of powers on the representatives of the people in the best interests of the State.

REVENUE
(Excluding Sale Proceeds of Government Lands)
AND EXPENDITURE
(Charged to Revenue)



Note :— Cost of Collection of Revenue is included under Expenditure in this diagram.

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CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

The following statement compares the revenue and expenditure of 1112 with those of the previous year:—

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees.)

Revenue.

Head of Account.	1111 Rs.	11 2 Rs.	Difference Increase+ Decrease—
Land Revenue ...	36·12	42·77	+6·65
Taxes on Income ...	4·86	6·23	+1·37
Salt ...	21·80	22·22	+0·42
Excise Tobacco ...	21·72	23·51	+1·79
Abkari and Opium ...	23·58	24·23	+0·65
Customs ...	40·88	51·53	+10·65
Duty on Matches ...	1·37	2·35	+0·98
Forest ...	12·93	12·79	—0·14
Stamps ...	20·88	22·43	+ 1·55
Registration ...	4·52	5·05	+0·53
Interest ...	14·84	15·43	+0·59
Education ...	8·83	9·02	+0·19
Public Works Including Maramat ...	10·18	8·96	—1·22
Productive Irrigation (Net) ...	1·02	1·67	+0·65
Railway (Do.) ...	— 0·85	—0·71	+0·14
Anchal (Do.) ...	0·53	0·69	+0·16
Electricity and Telephone(Do.) ...	...	...	...
The Willingdon Water Works (Do.) ...	0·47	— 0·42	—0·89
Other items ...	8·20	8·66	+0·46
Total of Ordinary Receipts ...	231·88	256·41	+24·53

Expenditure.

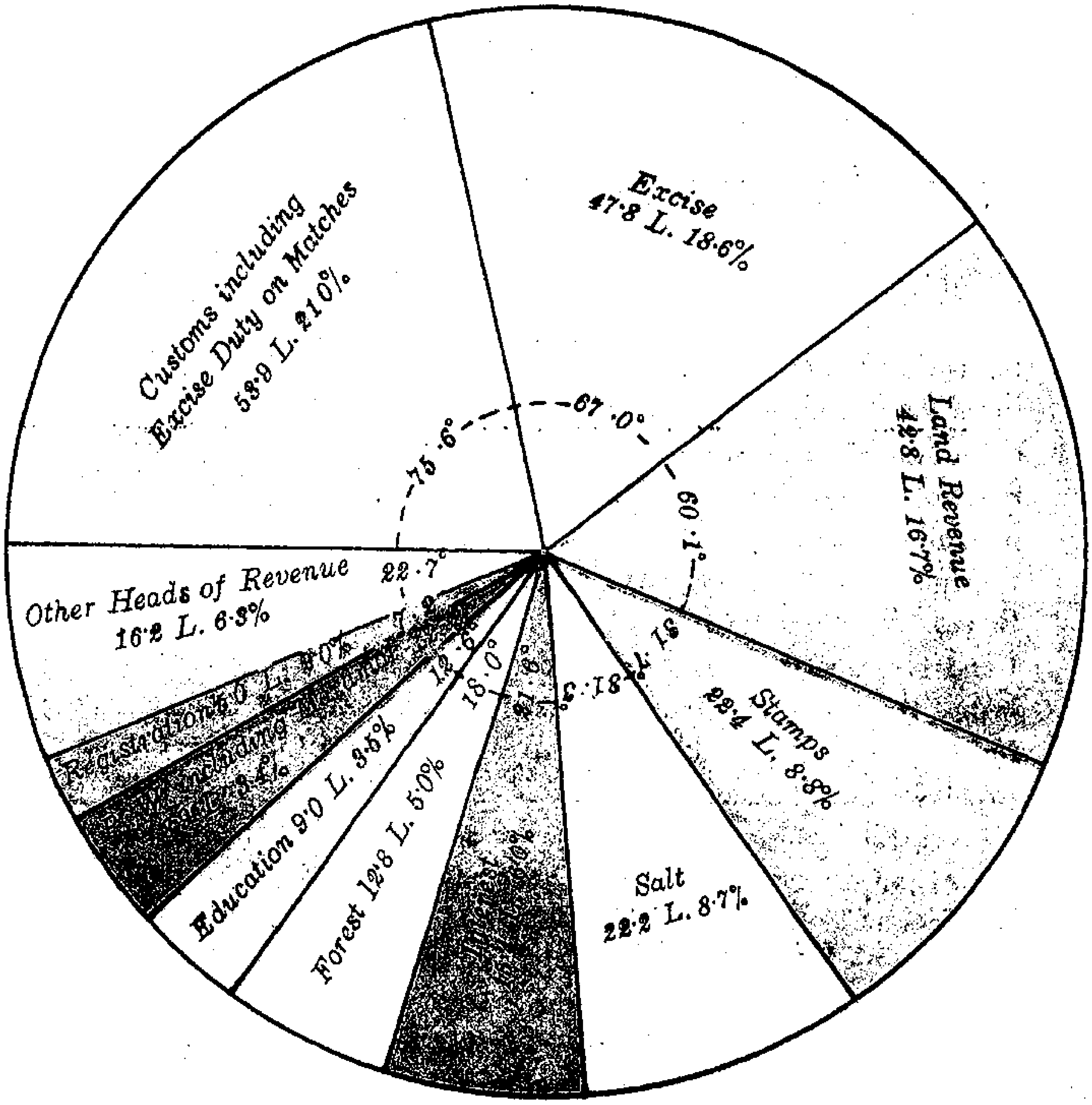
Head of Account.	1111 Rs.	1112 Rs.	Difference Increase+ Decrease—
Land Revenue and Taxes on Income...	10·00	10·10	+0·10
Salt, Excise and Customs ...	6·18	6·28	+0·10
Forest ...	7·25	7·07	—0·18
Stamps ...	0·64	0·57	—0·07
Registration ...	3·2 5	3·18	—0·07
Interest ..	8·08	8·86	+0·78
Palace, (including Panivagai, Stables, and Tours outside the State) ...	15·14	13·02	—2·12
General Administration ...	6·05	6·70	+0·65
Administration of Justice ...	12·25	12·32	+ 0·07
Police ..	7·09	7·40	+0·31
Education ...	46·98	47·80	+0·82
Agriculture and Fisheries ...	1·87	2·16	+0·29
Industries ...	2·35	2·25	—0·10
Medical, Public Health and Sanitation ...	13·20	12·46	—0·74
Devaswoms including contribution to the Devaswom Fund and State Charities ...	24·53	22·67	— 1·86
Public Works, including Maramat, Protective Irrigation etc. ...	30·31	32·70	+ 2·39
Miscellaneous Political expenditure ...	2·21	3·05	+0·84
Army	6·47	9·60	+3·13
Subsidy ...	8·11	8·11	...
Pensions, including Political Pension ...	16·34	17·63	+1·29
Other items ...	7·64	7·69	+0·05
Contribution to Revenue ReserveFund.	...	12·00	+ 12·00
Total of Ordinary Expenditure ...	235 94	253·62	+17 68

Revenue.				Expenditure.			
Head of Account.	1111 Rs.	1112 Rs.	Difference Increase + Decrease −	Head of Account.	1111 Rs.	1112 Rs.	Difference Increase + Decrease −
Receipts of a capital nature ...	0·86	1·31	+ 0·45	*Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue.*			
Sale proceeds of Government lands ...	...	...	...	Quilon-Trivandrum Railway ...	0·24	...	−0·24
				Other railways ...	0·46	0·15	−0·31
				Town Planning Schemes ...	6·59	0·81	−5·78
				Covering up the Cochar channel ...	...	0·23	+0·23
				The Willingdon Water Works ...	4·48	1·15	−3·33
				Water Supply to the mofussil towns of Alleppey, Nagercoil and Shenkotta	0·39	1·01	+0·62
				Drainage Scheme, Trivandrum ...	2·05	4·08	+2·03
				The Council Chamber ...	...	0·68	+0·68
				The Travancore House, Madras ...	2·39	0·43	−1·96
				Neriamangalam Bridge .	0·37	0·01	−0·38
				Military Works ...	4·91	2·59	−2·32
Total of capital receipts ...	0·86	1·31	+ 0·45	Total of capital expenditure ...	21·88	11·12	−10·76
				Capital losses written of ...	...	2·54	+2·54
Grand Total of Receipts ...	232·74	257·72	+24·98	Grand Total of Expenditure	257·82	267·28	+9·46

The ordinary revenue of the year 1112 was Rs. 256·41 lakhs or Rs. 24·53 lakhs more than that of 1111. The expenditure charged to revenue including the contribution of Rs. 16 lakhs to the Devaswom fund was Rs. 241·62 lakhs or Rs. 5·68 lakhs more than that of the previous year. During the year under report, a revenue reserve fund was opened and a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs was transferred to the credit of that fund with a view to provide a reserve for meeting special and capital expenditure and unforeseen fall in revenue in future years. The aggregate expenditure of the year charged to revenue thus amounted to Rs. 253·62 lakhs. The transactions of the year thus resulted in a net revenue surplus of Rs. 2·79 lakhs as against a net deficit of Rs. 4·06 lakhs in 1111. But for the adjustment to the credit of the reserve fund referred to above, the year's

Proportion of Gross Revenue Receipts of the State.

For 1112 M. E. under the Various Heads to the total ordinary Revenue.
(In lakhs of Rupees).



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surplus would have amounted to Rs. 14·79 lakhs. The receipts from the sale of Government lands amounted to Rs. 1·31 lakhs in 1112 as against Rs. 0·86 of a lakh in the previous year and the capital expenditure not charged to revenue, including capital losses written off during the year, to Rs. 13·66 lakhs as against Rs. 21·88 lakhs in the previous year. As a result of the above mentioned ordinary and capital transactions of the year under report, the Government account balance which stood at Rs. 83·14 lakhs at the beginning of the year was reduced to Rs. 73·58 lakhs at its close.

Revenue.

2. The revenue of the year as stated above was Rs. 256·41 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 213·11 lakhs or 83·1 per cent. of the total receipts was derived from the principal heads of revenue, *viz.*, Land Revenue, Taxes on Income, Salt, Excise, Customs, Excise Duty on Matches, Forest, Stamps and Registration. From the statement furnished above comparing the receipts and expenditure of the year 1112 under the several major heads with those of the previous year, it will be seen that there was appreciable improvement in revenue under the major heads, Land Revenue, Taxes on Income, Excise, Customs duty on Matches, Stamps, Registration, Interest and Productive Irrigation. Under Land Revenue the receipts exceeded those of 1111 by Rs. 6·65 lakhs, the increase appearing mainly under Ayacut—current revenue (Rs. 5·05 lakhs) and arrears (Rs. 1·19 lakhs)—due mainly to better collections and also to the fact that there was no general remission of tax in the year as in 1111. Under Taxes on Income, there was an increase of Rs. 1·37 lakh mainly due to the imposition of super-tax during the year. The increase of Rs. 2·44 lakhs under Excise was made up of an increase of Rs. 1·79 lakh under 'Tobacco' and of Rs. 0·65 of a lakh under 'Abkari and Opium—License fee and duty for sale of liquors and drugs'. Under Customs there was a net increase of Rs. 10·65 lakhs. This was mainly due to the fact that the net receipts from the Cochin Harbour Scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 24·42 lakhs against Rs. 13·39 lakhs in the previous year, owing to the refund of the duty on Jaffna and other tobacco pooled for division in previous years. The receipts under import duty declined by Rs. 0·93 of a lakh though there

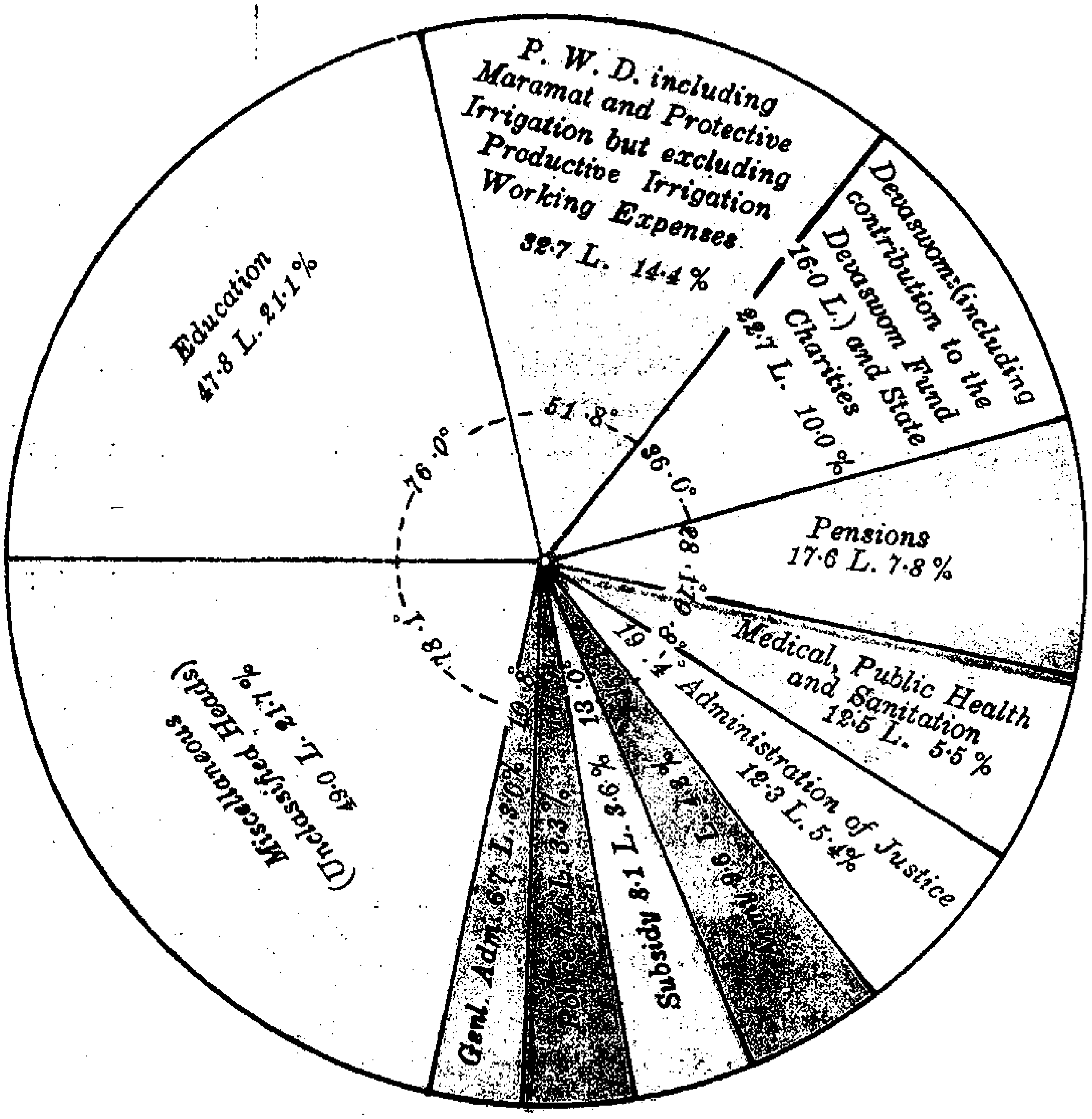
was a slight improvement under exports. The increase under Duty on Matches amounted to Rs. 0·93 of a lakh and was chiefly due to an increase of Rs. 1·63 lakh in the contribution received from the Government of India during the year. Under Stamps the increase was Rs. 1·55 lakh which was mainly under sale of General and Court Fees Stamps. The improvement to the extent of Rs. 0·53 of a lakh under Registration was made up of an increase of Rs. 0·36 of a lakh under 'Fees for registering documents' and of Rs. 0·14 of a lakh under 'Fees for registering joint stock companies'. The increase under Interest was mainly due to the adjustment of the interest on the capital invested by Government on the Electrical and Telephone Schemes though there was a decline to the extent of Rs. 0·58 of a lakh under 'Interest on surplus investments' during the year under report. The improvement under Productive Irrigation was chiefly due to the increase in receipts under water cess and wet assessment. The major heads under which there was appreciable fall in revenue were Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Buildings etc., including Maramat and the Willingdon Water Works. The fall in revenue under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments amounted to Rs. 0·58 of a lakh and this was chiefly under 'Mining Receipts'. The decline to the extent of Rs. 1·09 lakh under Tolls on Roads and Bridges accounted for the fall in revenue under Buildings, etc. Under Willingdon Water Works, the decrease was under gross receipts due mainly to the fact that the contribution due from the Trivandrum Municipality was fixed at Rs. 75,000 and the excess realised in 1111 was deducted from the amount due for 1112.

Expenditure.

3. The expenditure charged to revenue including the contribution of Rs. 12 lakhs to the reserve fund was Rs. 253·62 lakhs. The major heads under which there was appreciable increase in expenditure were Interest, General Administration, Education, Public Works including Maramat and Protective Irrigation, Miscellaneous Political Expenditure, Army and Pensions. The increase under Interest was chiefly due to the payment of interest on the 3½ per cent loan 1956, floated at the

Proportion of Expenditure of the State.

For 1112 M. E. under the Various Heads to the total
Expenditure (charged to Revenue)
Excluding 'collection charges' treated as
'Direct Demands on Revenue.'
(In lakhs of Rupees).



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close of 1111. Under General Administration the expenditure in 1112 exceeded that in 1111 by Rs. 0·65 of a lakh which was spread over almost all the minor heads and especially under the minor head 'Legislative Bodies', due to the expenses in connection with the general elections to the Legislature. Under Education, the increase which amounted to Rs. 0·82 of a lakh was spread over almost all the minor heads. The increase in expenditure under Public Works including Maramat, Protective Irrigation etc., was Rs. 2·39 lakhs. This was due to the fact that in the accounts for 1111 certain items of works, which were charged to revenue and debited to Public Works till the previous year, were transferred and charged to the head 'Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue' by deduction from the expenditure of the year. The reclassification of some of the items of expenditure, included in the group 'Palace' till the close of 1111, accounted for the increase under Miscellaneous Political Expenditure, and Pensions Under Army, there was an increase in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 3·13 lakhs due to the reorganisation of the State Forces having been in effect fully during the year under report.

The major heads under which there were appreciable savings in expenditure were Medical, Public Health and Sanitation and Devaswoms including contribution to the Devaswom fund. The decrease under Medical, Public Health etc., was due to the absence of malaria and plague. Under Devaswoms, etc., there were savings to the extent of Rs. 1·86 lakh which were mainly under 'Murajapam' and 'Agrasala—contingencies' counterbalanced to some extent by increased expenditure under 'Sripandaravagai' and under contribution to the Devaswom fund which was fixed at Rs 16 lakhs from the year under report.

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

4. The total outlay on capital works not charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 11·12 lakhs, as compared to Rs. 21·88 lakhs shown against 1111 which also included the expenditure incurred from revenue to the end of 1110 on the Town Planning scheme, the investigation of the Trivandrum Drainage Scheme and on military works. The balance of Rs. 2·54 lakhs outstanding in

the cash credit account with the State Aided Bank Ltd., Alleppey, was written off the accounts in 1112 by debit to capital losses in accordance with the terms of the arrangements entered into by the Government with the bank.

Assets and Liabilities.

5. The assets and liabilities on the books of Government at the close of the year 1112 stood as shown below:—

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees.)

Liabilities.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.
General Reserve Fund	60·55	Cash Balances—	
Revenue Reserve Fund	12·00	(a) In Treasuries	33·02
Devaswom Fund (in the books of Government)	3·23	(b) Imperial Bank of India	50·07
Kandukrisby Fund (do.)	1·98	Surplus Investments in Government of India Securities	175·73
Savings Bank Deposits	169·18	General Revenue Fund Investments	60·55
Life Insurance Fund, Government Servants' Branch	4·51	Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Investments	14·75
Do. Public Branch	2·26	Short-term Deposits in Bank	20·36
Teachers' Provident Fund	3·70	Special Deposits and shares in Industrial concerns	3·36
State Provident Fund	7·29	Cash Credit Account with the Travancore Sugars Ltd.	0·66
State Land Mortgage Bank Deposits	0·11	Overdraft Account with the Land Mortgage Bank	8·06
Deposits of Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	14·75	Investments on Reproductive Works:—	
Reserve Fund (Electricity)	0·84	(a) Trivandrum Electric Supply	9·02
Do. (Land Mortgage Bank)	0·16	(b) Telephone	1·81
Depreciation Fund (Electricity)	3·94	(c) Quilon Electric Supply	2·74
Departmental and other Deposits	24·89	(d) Pallivasal Hydro-electric Scheme	80·70
Irrigation Fund	6·63	(e) Rubber Factory	4·44
Road Development Fund	1·20	(f) Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory	1·88
Suspense Account (Credit)	3·40	Deposits not bearing Interest with the State Aided Bank of Travancore, Ltd.	2·54
Government 3½ per cent. Loan 1956	50·89	Do. Do. with the Imperial Bank of India	2·54
Loans from the Public—5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1091	14·75	Life Insurance Fund (Public Branch)	1·96
Special Loans	56·61	Bullion Account	0·08
Remittances	9·41	Advances Repayable	4·01
Total	452·28	Coinage Account	1·06
		Accounts with foreign States	1·45
		Departmental Balances	0·63
		Suspense Accounts (Debit)	2·99
		Stock	5·21
		Loans advanced by Government	
		Cochin Harbour	17·20
Add Closing Balance under Government Account	73·58	Other loans	19·04
Grand Total	525·86	Grand Total	525·86

The Government account balance which stood at Rs. 83·14 lakhs at the beginning of the year was reduced to Rs. 73·58 lakhs at its close.

The capital outlay on the larger schemes at the end of the year stood as given below: —

		Rs. in lakhs.
Kodayar Irrigation System	...	80·62
Quilon-Trivandrum Railway	...	55·02
Chackai-Thampanur Extension	...	28·35
The Willingdon Water Works	...	56·97
Bridge at Neriamangalam across the Periyar	...	4·35
Bridge across Neendakara Bar	...	5·36
Drainage Scheme, Trivandrum	...	6·13
Water Supply to the mofussil towns of Nagercoil, Shenkotta and Alleppey	...	1·40
Town Planning Schemes	...	7·40
The Council Chamber	...	0·68

The fluid balances of Government in cash and gilt-edged securities stood at Rs. 334·12 lakhs at the close of the year, of which Rs. 83·09 lakhs were in cash with the Government treasuries and banks and Rs. 251·03 lakhs as investments in Government of India securities. The investments of Government on reproductive schemes such as electricity, telephone, rubber factory and clay refining and porcelain factory, which are shown in detail in the statement of assets and liabilities, amounted to Rs. 100·59 lakhs at the close of the year. The loans advanced by Government were mostly for agricultural and industrial advancement and the balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 36·24 lakhs of which Rs. 15·15 lakhs were under Agricultural Loans, Rs. 1·30 lakh under Industrial Loans, and Rs. 17·20 lakhs under loan to the Port Conservancy Board, Cochin, for harbour works and for the purchase of a dredging plant.

During the year under report the Government of India sanctioned the inclusion of the 3½ per cent loan 1956 issued by this Government among the securities which the Imperial Bank of India was authorised to recognise for the purpose of advancing and lending money and opening cash credits.

CHAPTER IV.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

Land Revenue Commissioner. *Mr. K. George, B. A.*

Basis of Land Rights.

The lands in the State, broadly classified, are of two distinct kinds from the point of view of ownership, tenure and incidence of taxation, one being *pandaravaka* (literally, belonging to the Sirkar) forming more than seventy-five per cent. of the total area and the other *jenmam* (belonging to a *jenmi* or landlord). In both the cases, the rights of the ryots are fixed and secure and governed by statutes and custom, the ryot deriving his title from the Sirkar or a *jenmi*, as the case may be. The Proclamation dated the 21st Edavam 1040 M. E./ 2nd June 1865 A. D. known as the *Magna Carta* of the Travancore ryot, enfranchised the Sirkar *pattam* lands and declared "that the ryots holding these lands may regard them fully as private, heritable, saleable and otherwise transferable property" and the Devaswom Proclamation, dated the 30th Meenam 1097/ 12th April 1922, extended the same rights to holders of Sirkar Devaswom lands. The Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation, V of 1071, defined the law relating to the respective rights of landlord and tenant in regard to *jenmam* lands. Fundamental changes were made in 1108 M. E. (1933) in regard to the *jenmi-kudiyan* relationship by the passing of the Jenmi and Kudiyan (Amendment) Regulation, XII of 1108. Under the new Regulation, the *kudiyan* has only to pay *jenmikaram* (*jenmi*'s dues) to the *jenmi* through the Sirkar in respect of the land he holds in lieu of all and everyone of the claims of the *jenmi* and the payments need also be made only in money. The *kudiyan* is declared

Fixity of Rights.

the full owner of the lands with all the rights of ownership in the same way as the holders of *pandarapattam* lands were declared owners by the Proclamation of 1040. There will be no occasion for the *jenmi* to come into contact with the *kudiyan*, as the *jenmikaram* is to be collected from the *kudiyan* and paid to the *jenmi* by Government. *Jenmam* lands have been assimilated completely to the Sirkar lands and all connections of the *kudiyan* and his land with the *jenmi* are cut off by this Amendment Regulation. His Highness Sri Ayilliam Tirunal enfranchised *pandarapattam* lands by the issue of the famous *Pattam* Proclamation of 1040. His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal enfranchised *jenmam* lands by passing Regulation XII of 1108.

Principles of Taxation.

2. In the case of *pandaravaka* lands held directly under the Sirkar, the tax due to the Sirkar is really *pattam* (rent) and it represents the share of the produce of the land which the Sirkar is entitled to. *Jenmam* lands are either entirely tax-free or are subject to payment of *Rajabhogam* (King's due) only. In the former category are the Devaswom and Brahmaswom *tanatu* lands which remain unalienated in the hands of the original *jenmies* (either Brahmaswoms or Devaswoms); but, once they are alienated for a money consideration, they are subjected to *karampathippu* (levy of assessment) and they become liable to the payment of *Rajabhogam* to the Sirkar which is over and above the *jenmi's* dues. The *Rajabhogam* levied in such circumstances is, however, only a light tax varying from one-eighth to one-fourth of the full assessment. In the case of *jenmam* lands coming under the category known as *Madampivaka jenmam* lands, the *Rajabhogam* is one-eighth of the full assessment when the lands are in the hands of the *jenmies*; but, on alienation, such lands are subject to one-half of the full assessment. The *pandaravaka* lands are also subject to different rates of assessment varying from full assessment to absolute exemption from assessment. This peculiarity is due to historical, political and other causes. Favourably assessed lands date back to the remote past and new additions to the category are seldom, if ever, made.

3. The earliest revenue settlement of the lands in the State, of which any records are available, is of 914 M. E./1738 A. D., when Travancore lay within its present limits. There were subsequent settlements in 926 M. E./1750 A. D., in 948 M. E./1772 A. D., in 978 M. E./1802 A. D., in 993 M. E. 1817 A. D., and in 1012 M. E./1836 A. D. The assessment now in force was fixed at the last settlement which was commenced in 1883 and completed in 1911. The tax fixed at that settlement was made permanent for a period of thirty years. Though this period has long expired in the case of some taluks, re-settlement has not yet been started. The results of the settlement are exhibited in printed registers which give particulars of the survey number, extent, tenure, full assessment (*pattam*), the net assessment (*iruppukaram*), etc., for each holding. A scientific survey preceded the settlement of each taluk and every parcel of land in each village which came under settlement bears a separate survey number and the registers in effect constitute a record of rights.

Revenue Settlement.

4. At the last settlement, an endeavour was made to systematise and simplify the tenures as far as possible without generally increasing the incidence of taxation. The names of various tenures, now of little more than historical importance as evidencing the mutations of ownership, still linger on the pages of the *Ayacut* or Settlement Register. But all these tenures fall into distinct and well-understood groups, whether classified according to the theoretical proprietorship of the lands or according to the nature of the conditions of the holding, both of which principles determine the incidence of taxation.

Classification of Tenures.

5. The assessment of wet lands is fixed, on a yield basis, in paddy, determined by the seed or sowing capacity of the land, and ranges from two-fifths to seven times the measure of seed sown in the case of single-crop lands and from three-fifths to ten-and-a-half fold for double-crop lands. The assessment of other lands, known as garden or dry lands, is fixed either on an acreage basis or on the trees grown, both not operating simultaneously. For example, if a holding of an acre

Method of Assessment.

has twenty cocoanut palms and ten jack trees, each of the trees is supposed to take up some space of land as "standing room" and a specific rate of tree-tax is levied for each of certain specified trees. The balance of the area not thus taken up is assessed on the acreage basis, be it cultivated, say, with tapioca or banana, or be it uncultivated. There are fourteen *tarams* or rates of acreage assessment, based on the quality or productivity of the soil in the region. In fixing the assessment, care has been taken to provide for the lean years, and ordinarily no remission is allowed for failure of crops due to drought or excessive rainfall, though there are rules regulating the grant of seasonal remissions for proved failure of crops in the case of a few specified areas where it has not been possible to provide a sufficient margin.

Form of Tax Payment.

6. Formerly, tax used to be collected in money as well as in kind such as cocoanuts and paddy. At the last settlement, all taxation in kind, except paddy in respect of paddy lands, was abolished and money payments substituted. This paddy tax too was commuted into money in respect of *pandaravaka* lands in 1082 M. E./1906 A. D. Payment of rent in kind continued in respect of *Kandukrishy* or Crown lands, and the *Sripadam* lands in the Chirayinkil taluk which constitute the domain of the Attingal Ranis and which are administered by Her Highness the Senior Maharani. Even this payment in kind was changed in 1102 M. E./1927 A. D. and a system of money payments introduced as in the case of *pandaravaka* lands, the commutation rate being fixed annually in the case of the Crown lands.

Land Revenue Administration.

7. For purposes of land revenue administration, the State is divided into four divisions, the three divisions in the plains being in charge of Division Peishkars and the High Range Division, of a Commissioner. The general control is with the Land Revenue Commissioner, on whom, besides the usual administrative and disciplinary powers as the head of the department, appellate and revisional powers under some of the Land Revenue Regulations have also been devolved from the

Dewan. Each division is composed of *taluks* under the charge of Tahsildars and each *taluk* is sub-divided into *pakuthies*, which constitute the unit of land revenue administration. The head of a *pakuthi* is called a Proverthikar. There are now 30 *taluks* and 421 *pakuthies*. All the permanent Tahsildars and village officers have been trained in survey.

Extent of Cultivation.

8. In recent years, cultivation has been steadily extending into the interior. This is the result of the operation of two sets of rules which regulate the assignment of Government lands for cultivation. These are:—

(i) the Puduval Rules for the assignment of land for the older and more general forms of agriculture devoted to the raising of grains, vegetables, fruits, spices, etc.; and

(ii) the rules for the assignment of Government lands on the Travancore hills for the cultivation of coffee and tea.

Besides these, there are also rules for the assignment of lands for the cultivation of cardamom and rubber.

There was a net increase of 5,586 acres in the area under occupation during 1112.

Distribution of Land.

9. The recorded total area of the State is 4,877,920 acres. The total area under occupation at the end of the year was 2,553,269 acres, of which 599,215 acres were wet lands and the rest dry or garden lands. On the basis of population the occupied area would be about 50 cents per head. The total area of land under paddy cultivation was 663,183 acres and that under cocoanut 577,419 acres. The area under rubber was 97,126 acres and that under tea 77,726 acres.

Sale Proceeds of Land.

10. Until 1102, the practice was to credit the sale proceeds of Government land as ordinary revenue, but in that year the practice was superseded by the system of exhibiting in the budget such realisations, which are more or less in the nature of capital receipts derived from the permanent alienation of the assets with Government, as capital revenue.

The total demand for the year under this head including the balance pending collection at the end of the previous year was Rs. 1,97,127, of which a sum of Rs. 1,30,620 was collected and Rs. 43,445 remitted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,63,802, Rs. 85,600 and Rs. 8,850.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

11. The total demand under current revenue and arrears for the year was Rs. 50,99,598 against Rs. 49,35,869 in 1111. Of this, a sum of Rs. 43,08,232 was collected and Rs. 50,734 remitted against Rs. 36,09,785 and Rs. 3,51,855 respectively in 1111. The amount shown under collection is inclusive of the previous year's collections adjusted during 1112, but exclusive of excess collections for future years. The balance pending collection at the end of the year was Rs. 7,40,632 against Rs. 9,74,229 at the end of the previous year. The percentage of collection including remission was 85·5 against 80·2 in 1111. The percentage of collection including remission under current revenue was the highest in the Devicolam Division, Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum following in order.

Coercive Action.

12. The total number of demand notices issued rose from 864,639 in 1111 to 886,607 in 1112. The number of distraint and attachment notices issued rose from 52,328 to 65,137. Movables were sold in auction in 1,651 cases for the recovery of Rs. 11,623 and immovables in 23,463 cases for Rs. 3,66,799, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,785 cases for Rs. 15,008 and 19,106 cases for Rs. 2,33,594. The percentage of confirmation of sales to sales conducted was only 3·4. The largest number of sales of immovable property was conducted in the Quilon Division though the acreage of lands sold was the largest in the Trivandrum Division. The average price fetched per acre was Rs. 55 chs. 10 in the case of wet lands and Rs. 15 chs. 5 in that of dry lands. Out of the total *ayacut* demand, 32·8 per cent. was paid by the *pattadars* on or before the due dates against 29·8 per cent, in 1111. The

percentage of such payments in the Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions was 29·1, 29·7, 38·4 and 41·6 respectively.

Revenue Cases.

13. The number of revenue cases of all description rose from 130,693 in 1111 to 185,664 in 1112. Of these, 158,569 cases were disposed of, against 104,687 in 1111, leaving a balance of 27,095 cases pending at the end of the year against 26,006 cases at the end of the previous year. The percentage of disposal was 85·4 against 80·1 in 1111. Transfer of registry cases disposed of numbered 132,193. *Karampathippu*, land conservancy, *puduval* and land acquisition cases formed the bulk of the balance. Both the number of cases for disposal and the number disposed of were the largest in the Quilon Division. The percentage of disposal was also the highest in that Division, *viz.*, 89·3, the percentage in the Trivandrum, Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions being 82·0, 84·5 and 52·1 respectively.

Disposal of Puduval Lands.

14. The total area of *puduval* lands assigned during the year was 1,823 acres, against 2,042 acres in 1111. Of this, the extent assigned by auction was 462 acres and that without auction 1,361 acres. The recurring and capital revenue secured by the disposal of the above mentioned area was Rs. 3,191 and Rs. 89,741 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 3,261 and Rs. 57,501.

Disposal of Waste Lands.

15. An extent of 4,068 acres of land in the Devicolam Division was assigned during the year under the rules for the assignment of waste lands, securing thereby a recurring and capital revenue of Rs. 4,140 and Rs. 13,571 respectively. Under the Cardamom Rules an extent of 29 acres was assigned. A recurring and non-recurring revenue of Rs. 89 and Rs. 5,949 respectively was secured under this item. An extent of 49,286 acres and 50 cents in the Kannan Devan Hills Concession area was brought under assessment which brought in a recurring revenue of Rs. 8,697.

Lands for Landless Classes.

16. There were 1,625 applications for lands from the members of landless classes for disposal during the year. Of these, 726 were disposed of leaving a balance of 899 applications at the end of the year. An area of 246·80 acres was assigned to 418 applicants against 46·51 acres assigned to 95 applicants in 1111. Of the area assigned during the year, 140·69 acres were from the area ear-marked for the purpose and the balance from outside that portion. The total area ear-marked for assignment to the members of the landless classes at the end of the year was 15,700·64 acres against 15,399·17 acres at the end of 1111. An extent of 3,735 acres was assigned up to the end of the year from the area set apart for assignment to landless classes besides 3,344 acres from outside that area. An extent of 12·70 acres was assigned on concessional terms to poor families other than those belonging to landless classes. There were nine cases of alienation of land registered on concessional terms. The land was resumed in one case and steps were in progress for the resumption of the land in the remaining cases.

Land Acquisition Work.

17. Including 695 land acquisition cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 3,623 cases for disposal against 2,303 in 1111. Of these, 2,722 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 901 cases at the end of the year. The percentage of disposal was 75·1 against 69·8 in 1111. The percentage was the largest in the Quilon Division, followed by the Trivandrum, Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions in order. A sum of Rs. 4,36,981 was awarded as land compensation during the year. Including the balance pending disbursement at the end of the previous year, the total amount for disbursement was Rs. 4,73,672. Including the amounts placed under revenue deposits, a sum of Rs. 4,55,928 was disbursed leaving a balance of Rs. 17,744 at the close of the year. The Special Land Acquisition Officer at Trivandrum continued till the end of Tulam 1112.

Agricultural Loans.

18. Including 300 applications for the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, IX of 1094, pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of such applications for disposal was 1,564. Of these, 1,375 applications were disposed of. A sum of Rs. 2·50 lakhs was provided in the budget for the year under advances for loans, of which Rs. 25,000 was ear-marked for loans to *punja* cultivators. Loans aggregating Rs. 5,454 were disbursed to 37 *punja* cultivators against Rs. 49,778 to 353 *punja* cultivators in 1111. Loans were not granted to those who were defaulters in the repayment of loans issued in previous years and hence the decrease in the number of persons to whom loans were granted during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 1,49,320 was sanctioned under ordinary loans to 406 persons against Rs. 1,30,958 to 428 persons in 1111. Including second instalment of loans sanctioned during the previous years, a sum of Rs. 1,49,653 was disbursed against Rs. 2,07,844 in 1111. The loans advanced were for the improvement of land, planting of cocoanuts, purchase of seed, manure and cattle, sinking wells and raising *punja* crops. The total amount of loans for recovery during the year under principal and interest was Rs. 8,36,326 of which a sum of Rs. 3,09 621 was recovered and Rs. 1,735 remitted or written off leaving a balance of Rs. 5,24,970. The balance left was the heaviest in the Quilon Division as in the previous year, followed in order by the Trivandrum, Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions.

Markets.

19. There were 207 public markets at the beginning of the year. Six markets were newly opened and one closed, the total number of public markets at the end of the year being 212. Of these, 189 markets were leased for a sum of Rs. 95,714 against 181 markets for Rs. 85,525 in 1111. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of public markets was Rs. 8,434 against Rs. 8,149 in the previous year. Twenty-four private markets were opened and 23 closed during the year. The total number of private markets working at the close of the year was 368. The licence fee on private markets amounted to Rs. 4,610 against Rs. 4,480 in 1111.

20. The total extent of dry lands fit for conversion into wet lands within the area commanded by the Kodayar Irrigation Project was 26,505 acres against 26,494 acres in the previous year. An area of 45 acres was converted into wet lands during the year against 81 acres in 1111. The total area converted up to the end of 1112 was 20,382 acres leaving a further area of 6 123 acres available for conversion.

Conversion in Kodayar Area.

21. The taluks in which inspection of State boundaries has to be conducted are Tovala, Agastisvaram, Chirayinkil, Shencotta, Quilon, Shertallai, Vaikam, Muvattupuzha, Kunnatnad, Parur, Devicolam and Peermade. The Tahsildars of all these taluks except Devicolam and Peermade inspected the entire length of the State boundaries bordering their respective taluks. The Tahsildars of Devicolam and Peermade inspected a portion of the State boundaries of their respective taluks since they have to complete one round of inspection only once in every two years. The Division Peishkars of the Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Divisions and the Commissioner, Devicolam, also inspected portions of the State boundaries in their respective Divisions.

Inspection of State Boundaries.

22. The Land Records Maintenance staff was reduced to one Revenue Supervisor and two Accountants for each taluk from 1107 and the work was also partially suspended in all the Divisions. In the Devicolam Division the normal pakuthi staff attended to the work as usual. The total out-turn of the Land Records Maintenance staff consisted in the survey of 1,041 survey numbers measuring 1,710 acres of *poramboke* lands, the survey of *puduval* and other sub-divisions involved in 8,522 survey numbers covering an area of 6,330 acres and the detection of 1,976 encroachments. Inspection and verification were conducted by the Revenue Supervisors and Tahsildars as usual. The Tahsildars also verified 363 theodolite stations. The number of applications received for the

Land Records Maintenance.

demarcation and survey of sub-divisions and for pointing out the boundaries of registered holdings was 2,433. Of these 1,080 applications were disposed of. The number of correction reports in respect of original field measurement sketches for disposal in the Survey Office was 4,090, of which 3,430 were disposed of leaving a balance of 660 at the end of the year.

Irrigation Boards in South Travancore.

23. The Central Irrigation Board held one meeting during the year. As in the previous year, there were 108 block boards. None of these boards was however functioning during the year. Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,129 under cess, a sum of Rs. 8 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,121. Steps were in progress for the realisation of the balance.

Jamabandi.

24. The Jamabandi inspection of village registers and accounts was conducted as usual by the Division Peishkars or by their Assistants. Several defects noticed in the village registers and accounts were rectified on the spot and the remaining defects were mostly removed during the course of the year. The leakages of revenue detected in the course of the inspection were included in the demand. These inspections also tended to secure uniformity of procedure in the working of the Regulations and rules relating to Land Revenue administration.

Jenmikaram Settlement.

25. Jenmikaram Settlement work was carried on in all the taluks of the State except Shencotta, Peermade and Devicolam. The aggregate number of survey numbers brought under Jenmikaram Settlement enquiry till the end of 1112 was 350,230. The number of cases filed during the year was 10,093 and the total number filed till the close of the year was 261,433. Enquiry notices were issued during the year in respect of 15,031 cases. The total number of cases for which enquiry notices were issued till the close of the year was 243,916. Notices were not necessary in respect of the remaining cases as the parties concerned had already put in statements or the cases were those split up from old files in which notices had already been issued. The number of *jenmikaram* cases disposed of during the year

was 19,535 of which 11,679 cases were decided by fixing *jenmikaram* and the rest by rejection or otherwise, the total number of cases decided up to the end of the year being 258,599. The number pending at the end of the year was 2,834. Decision notices were issued in respect of 21,687 cases in 1112, the total number of such notices issued up to the end of the year being 254,464. The preparation of the lists of *jenmam* lands according to pakuthies undertaken during the previous year was completed. The compilation of two lists, one of *jenmies* and the other of *kudiyans*, started in 1111 with a view to facilitate the preparation of the documents to be issued to them, made good progress during the year under report. The Jenmikaram Settlement staff detected 13,213 *karampathippu* cases during the year, the total number of cases for *karampathippu* detected till the end of the year being 34,894. The number of *karampathippu* cases decided during the year was 12,546, and cases decided up to the end of the year numbered 19,782. There were 20,376 applications for recovery of *jenmikaram*, of which 9,336 applications were disposed of. Of the pending applications, 3,388 were received only during the last month of the year. The checking officers checked 94,202 *jenmikaram* cases; the number of cases checked to the close of the year was 208,311. The checking of cases in the Trivandrum and Quilon Divisions was completed and the checking work in the Kottayam Division was nearing completion. The Division Peishkars inspected the Jenmikaram Settlement work in their respective Divisions and the Land Revenue Commissioner in 24 taluks. There were 980 revision cases for disposal by the Land Revenue Commissioner, of which 843 cases were disposed of. A commutation rate of 10 chs. was fixed during the year for a standard *para* of paddy for settlement of *jenmikaram* in respect of *cherikal* lands in the Quilon and Kottayam Divisions.

Miscellaneous.

26. The half contribution due from ryots in respect of irrigation works was allowed to be paid in 15, instead of 10 yearly instalments allowed previously, as a temporary measure. The tax on rubber lands was raised from Re. one to Rs. two per acre,

The entire area of the unoccupied and unassessed grass lands within the Kannan Devan Hills Concession was assessed at Bh. Rs. 6,000 per annum. The rules passed under the Land Conservancy Regulation were amended authorising the Dewan to revise any decision passed under the Regulation. The procedure to be followed in respect of levy of prohibitory assessment and arrears in the case of unauthorised conversions of *Kandukrishi* lands was laid down during the year.

Survey.

Work of the Department.

27. The Survey Department attended to the following items of work as in the previous years.—

(i) Special and miscellaneous cadastral survey.

(ii) Training of candidates in survey.

(iii) Lithography of village and other maps.

Special and Cadastral Surveys.

28. The out-turn of the Surveyors during the year was 12·38 sq. miles of special and cadastral surveys against 7·47 sq. miles in the previous year. The main items of special cadastral survey carried out during the year were the demarcation and survey of tea and rubber lands covering 3,602 acres, of cardamom lands to the extent of 1,849 acres and *puduval* lands measuring 1,792 acres and the detection of encroachments in respect of 1,505 acres in the Cardamom Hills Reserve. Miscellaneous cadastral surveys consisted chiefly of the survey of Sirkar lands merged within the Poonjar and Vanjipuzha Edavagai lands in the Minachil and Changanachery taluks, lands belonging to the S. P. C. A. in the Trivandrum taluk, lands comprising the Palace topes in certain parts of the Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara taluks, and certain lands in the Manavalakurichi pakuthi, Kalkulam taluk.

The following items of work were also attended to during the year :

(1) Survey of road from Nallathanni bridge to Pallivasal.

(2) Verification survey of the boundary of the Thattakad Reserve.

(3) Verification survey of the fishing stakes in certain parts of the Ashtamudi lake.

(4 Computation and mapping of 6,637 acres of tea and rubber estates, 2,761 acres of cardamom lands and 2,321 acres of *puduval* lands and also of miscellaneous cadastral surveys covering an area of 4,748 acres.

(5) Mapping of the State boundary between Thenkasi and Shencotta in connection with the relaying of the boundary line to an extent of 7·5 miles.

(6) Demarcation and survey of 402·93 acres of land within the Kilimanur Edavagai.

(7) Joint verification with the Surveyors of the Cochin State of certain distance of the State boundaries in the Parur and Shertallai taluks.

(8) Verification of the double line portion of the Travancore-Cochin State boundary.

Test Survey.

29. An experimental re-survey was conducted in the Bhoothapandy pakuthi of the Tovala taluk and Neendakara A Division pakuthi of the Agastiswaram taluk as a preliminary to arriving at a decision on the question of re-survey in the State. An area of 7,521 acres was re-surveyed in the two pakuthies and an expenditure of Rs. 14,676 was incurred on the re-survey party.

Survey Schools.

30. The survey schools at Kottayam and Trivandrum were continued. One hundred and seventy-seven students were trained in the two schools. Of these, 174 students appeared for the final examination and 141 of them came out successful. The total amount of fees collected in both the schools amounted to Rs. 2,331 against Rs. 3,355 in 1111. During the year a special survey class was held for a period of three months for giving higher training in chain and theodolite survey to ten Government servants and four private candidates. All the fourteen candidates as also two Government servants who had undergone training in an earlier course sat for the final examination and all of them came out successful. A sum of Rs. 630 was collected under tuition fees for the special survey class.

31. Sixteen-inch maps for 41 sq. miles and 4 inch maps for 8 sq. miles were printed during the year In addition, 18 miscellaneous maps, charts, etc., were also printed.

Lithography of Maps.

32. The receipts (excluding refunds) and expenditure of the Land Revenue Department including the Survey Department during 1111 and 1112 are shown below. The receipts do not include the sale proceeds of Government lands. From the expenditure the shares debitable to Income Tax on account of work done by the Revenue staff and to Criminal Justice on account of the work done by the Division Peishkars and the Assistant Peishkars have been deducted.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1111	1112
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	36,12,015	42,76,793
Expenditure	9,75,458	9,85,437

The receipts rose by Rs. 6,64,778 and the expenditure by Rs. 9,979. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 23 against 27 in 1111.

Income Tax.

Income Tax Commissioner. *Mr. K. George, B. A.*

33 The Land Revenue agency has been utilised for income tax work also ever since the date of introduction of income tax in the State. The Land Revenue Commissioner is the Income Tax Commissioner as well and the three Division Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam, the seven Assistant Peishkars and the 30 Tahsildars are also Collectors of Income Tax. Including the two full-time Income Tax Collectors appointed for assessment work in the municipal towns of Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon and Alleppey, there were 43 Collectors of

Administration.

Income Tax during 1112. The Division Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Assistant Peishkars also exercised the powers of Commissioner of Income Tax under the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096. With a view to improve the sources of revenue and to bring the income tax law in Travancore in line with the Indian Income Tax Act, the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, as amended by Regulation, V of 1100, was further amended by Regulation X of 1112. The Amendment Regulation came into force from the 5th Meenam 1112. Among the salient features brought in by the new Regulation were those relating to the levy of super tax, the imposition of enhanced rates of income tax for incomes exceeding Rs. 15,000 and the levy of income tax on all incomes of companies and registered firms irrespective of the minimum limit of Rs. 2,000. As a good number of assessments to income tax had already been made before the Amendment Regulation, X of 1112, came into force, such of those provisions as imposed a fresh liability on the tax payer were held in abeyance till the close of the year. The provisions relating to super tax were, however, given effect to at once.

Assessment Proceedings.

34. The total number of assessees decreased from 2,152 in 1111 to 2,135 in 1112. Of these, 2,000 were individuals, 131 companies, and 4 firms, against 2,020, 126 and 6, respectively, in the previous year. The number of assessees in the municipal towns was 1,339 or about 63 per cent. of the total number of assessees in the State, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,331 and 62. The largest amount of tax levied was at Quilon followed by Alleppey, Trivandrum, Nagercoil and Kottayam in order. The amount collected was, however, the highest at Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum, Kottayam and Nagercoil following in order.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

35. The total demand for the year including old arrears was Rs. 7,88,289, against Rs, 6,56,915 in 1111. The collections amounted to Rs. 6,91,305 against Rs. 5,69,468 in the previous year. Refunds amounted to Rs. 68,200 against Rs. 83,339 in 1111. There was an

appreciable improvement both in demand and in collection in all the Divisions except Devicolam. The largest increase was in the Quilon Division, followed by Kottayam and Trivandrum in order. This improvement was due mainly to the levy of super tax introduced during the year by the Income Tax Amendment Regulation. There was a fall in demand and collection in the Devicolam Division. This was due to the decrease in the price of tea since the major source of income tax revenue for this Division is from tea estates. The percentage of collection, including remission to the extent of Rs. 30,313, was 91·54 against 90·26 in the previous year. The balance pending collection at the close of the year was Rs. 66,671, against Rs. 63,964 at the close of 1111. The incidence of income tax per head of the population was 3 chuckrams 15 cash (2 annas 2·53 pies) against 3 chuckrams 4 cash (1 anna 9·89 pies) in the previous year.

Appeals and Revision Petitions.

36. The number of appeals for disposal by the Commissioners of Income Tax other than the Income Tax Commissioner and Chief Revenue Authority fell from 259 to 182. Of these, the number disposed of was 170 and 110 of them were successful. The Income Tax Commissioner and Chief Revenue Authority had 3 appeals and 4 revision petitions pending at the beginning of the year and received 15 appeals and 51 revision petitions during the year. Of these, 62 cases were disposed of, 12 being successful.

Receipts and Expenditure.

37. The receipts and expenditure under income tax during the years 1111 and 1112 were as shown in the subjoined statement:—

Particulars.	1111.	1112.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	4,86,130	6,23,105
Expenditure	24,168	24,334
Net Income	4,61,962	5,98,771

The figures under receipts represent the net receipts after deducting refunds. The net receipts rose by Rs. 1,36,975 and the expenditure by Rs. 166. The net income was more than that in 1111 by Rs. 1,36,890.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner. *Mr. C. O. Madhavan, B. A., B. L,*

Salt Revenue.

Control.

38. The supervision and control over the manufacture of salt in the factories in south Travancore and the administration of salt revenue in the State rest with the Excise Department.

System.

39. Salt is a Government monopoly as in British India. The salt consumed in the State is mainly manufactured in the factories in the State, a small quantity being imported from Bombay and Tinnevelly to meet special situations. The manufacture of salt in the factories is entrusted to licensees. In the case of the old factories, Government are entitled to get free of payment 60 per cent. of the salt manufactured. This is called *melvaram* or Government's share of the produce. The remaining 40 per cent. is the share of the licensee and is called *kudivaram*. This latter quantity is also taken over by Government on payment of a fixed price called *kudivila*. This price was 7½ chs. per maund till 1092, when it was raised to 11¾chs. to meet the increased cost of manufacture. In 1095, the *kudivila* was raised to 12½ chs. per maund to cover the additional expenditure incurred by the licensees for weighing salt before storage, which was necessitated by the passing of a new set of rules under the Salt Regulation, III of 1088. In 1107, the *kudivila* was raised to 17 chs. 13 cash. (10 annas) per maund with a view to provide a fair margin of profit for the licensees of the old factories. This price, when spread over the whole quantity manufactured by the licensees and taken delivery of by Government, works out to 7 chs. 2 cash per maund. As regards the new factories, the licensees, who have to deliver to Government a stipulated quantity of salt every year, are paid *kudivila* varying from 2½ to 2¾ annas per maund on the quantities so

delivered. They have, however, themselves to construct and maintain the necessary works in the factories whereas the Government do this in the old factories. Salt for consumption was sold by Government agencies in bankshalls, depots and factories except in the Devicolam Excise Division. In that Division, the consumers themselves are permitted to import the salt required by them from the adjoining British Districts on payment of duty at the *chowkeys*.

40. The number of factories or *alloms* for the manufacture of salt in the State was 15 and they were all situated in south Travancore. The total extent of the pans available for manufacture in all the factories was 536·726 acres against 531·316 acres in 1111. The increase of 5·41 acres was due to the laying out of additional pans in three of the factories. Of the pan area, an extent of 72·61 acres was not worked by the licensees during the year, the largest number of waste pans being in the Colachel and Rajakkamangalam *alloms*. The total quantity of salt manufactured in all the factories together amounted to 1,704,403 maunds against 1,269,629 maunds in 1111. Including the excess found in the heaps at the time of storage and sale, the out-turn during the year was 1,752,075 maunds against 1,338,358 maunds in 1111 or an increase of 413,717 maunds. The average yield per acre rose from 2,959·80 maunds to 3,775 maunds. The year was exceptionally favourable to salt manufacture. As the licensees had to pay the duty before removing their salt for transport and sale elsewhere and were thereby handicapped by the need for a larger investment of capital in marketing their share of salt, an arrangement was brought into force from 1104 under which they were permitted to transport the salt under bond to the Government depots at Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey without paying duty in advance on deposit of security, the duty and a nominal cess of 6 pies per maund in addition being recovered only at the time of the actual sale of the article to the consumers. The quantity of home salt so transported by the licensees during the year was 275,144 maunds against 271,526 maunds in the previous year. The quantity of home salt transported to Munambam was 262,068

Home Salt.

maunds and, including the stock at the beginning of the year, the total quantity available for sale at that depot was 309,892 maunds, of which 212,806 maunds were sold. The quantity of home salt in stock in all the factories, depots and bankshalls at the beginning of the year was 2,018,893 maunds. Including the receipts of the year under manufacture and excess, the total quantity available for consumption was 3,771,348 maunds. Out of this, 1,141,986 maunds were sold by the Government agencies, value was realised for 8,003 maunds found deficient, 9,273 maunds were written off the accounts and a balance of 2,612,086 maunds was left at the close of the year.

Foreign Salt.

41. Foreign salt is generally imported from Bombay and Tinnevelly. The quantity of Bombay salt imported during the year by and on behalf of Government was 53,366 maunds against 74,181 maunds in 1111. The quantity available for issue during the year was 97,152 maunds against 193,179 maunds in the previous year. The quantity sold including deficiency for which value was realised fell from 149,393 maunds to 73,970 maunds. The quantity which remained in stock at the end of the year was 23,182 maunds.

The quantity of Tinnevelly salt imported by and on behalf of the Government was 12,902 maunds against 13,036 maunds in 1111. The quantity available for issue was 27,359 maunds. The quantity sold including deficiency for which value was realised fell from 27,482 maunds to 20,380 maunds. The quantity which remained in stock at the end of the year was 6,979 maunds. A quantity of 1,755 maunds of Tinnevelly salt was imported into the Devicolam Division by private individuals against 781 maunds imported by the contractor engaged for the purpose in the previous year.

Salt Consumption.

42. The total quantity of salt, home as well as foreign, consumed in the State during the year was 1,238,118 maunds or 23,496 maunds more than the quantity consumed during the previous year. The average consumption per head of the population

1238118
23496
1214622

was 19·9 lbs. against 19·6 lbs. in 1111. Ninety-two per cent. of the total quantity of salt consumed in the State during the year was produced in the salt factories in the State.

Sale Prices of Salt.

43. The issue prices of several kinds of salt per maund at the close of the year is shown in the subjoined statement :—

	Home Salt.			Bombay Salt.			Tinnevelly Salt.		
	Bh. Rs.	As.	P.	Bh. Rs.	As.	P.	Bh. Rs.	As.	P.
Salt Factories	2	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trivandrum Port Salt Depot	2	5	0	..	..	..	..	.	..
(Under Bond)	2	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon Depots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Under Bond)	2	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alleppey Port Salt Depot	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
(Under Bond)	2	8	0	.	..	..	..	..	..
Munambam Depot	2	7	0	2	8	0	..	..	..
Shenkotta Depot	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	0
Bankshalls in the Shenkotta taluk	.	.	..	..	..	..	2	6	6

Receipts and Expenditure.

44. The receipts and expenditure under Salt during the years 1111 and 1112 are shown in the following statement :—

Particulars	1111	1112
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	21,79,674	22,22,292
Expenditure	1,21,710	1,26,349

The receipts increased by Rs. 42,618 and the expenditure by Rs. 4,639. The net revenue rose from Rs. 20,57,964 to Rs. 20,95,943 or by Rs. 37,979.

Excise Revenue.

Sources of Revenue.

45. The excise revenue is derived from the manufacture and sale of country liquor and from licenses for the sale of toddy, country and foreign liquors, from tobacco, opium and its derivatives, and ganja.

Excise System.

46. The substitution of the present "Independent Shop" system for the old farming monopoly for the manufacture and sale of toddy and arrack in the whole State, except the Devicolam taluk, was completed in 1100. Under the present system the rights to vend toddy and arrack are separated and sold by auction shop by shop. The right of manufacture and vend of toddy is with the shopholder who pays a tax on every tree tapped. He can draw toddy only from trees licensed to him for the purpose on payment of the prescribed tree-tax. The right of sale alone of arrack is granted, the right of manufacture being with the Government who engage a contractor for its manufacture and supply to the arrack shop-keepers. On account of the hilly nature of the taluk and the consequent difficulties in transporting arrack thereto, the farming system in respect of arrack still continues in Devicolam and toddy is not produced there. The Government have engaged a contractor for the manufacture and vend of arrack in that taluk and reserve to themselves the right to fix the number and location of shops in the area.

Abkari Policy.

47. The policy of the department has been to make it increasingly difficult for the consumer to obtain liquor. The reduction in the number of shops, the enhancement of the liquor duties and the adoption of other restrictive measures are forces tending to control consumption. Every care is taken to minimise temptation to those who do not drink and to

discourage excess among those who do. The temperance movement and the movement for absolute prohibition spread the erroneous idea that the Government created and fostered an unwholesome demand which would cease automatically if the State were ready to forego the excise revenue. When it is recognised that sources of illicit supply are easily accessible in the State and that liquor can be had from almost any palm tree with no more skill than is required to make an incision and with no more apparatus than a knife and a toddy pot, it will be conceded that Government intervention only operates to regulate both the quality and the quantity of the liquor consumed, the former by the prescription of certain standards of strength and the latter by the levy of still-head fees which the consumer automatically pays.

Abkari Contract.

48. The contract period for the vend of toddy and arrack is fixed at two years. The biennial contracts for the vend of toddy and arrack having expired by the end of 1111, fresh contracts were entered into for a further period of two years commencing from the 1st Chingam 1112. The total number of toddy and arrack shops working during the year was 1,474 against 1,505 in 1111.

Arrack.

49. The jaggery arrack required was as usual manufactured in the Government distillery at Nagercoil while coco-brandy was manufactured in the contractor's own distillery at Vaikam. The supply price of jaggery arrack was reduced from Bh Rs. 2 annas 2 to Bh. Rs. 2 per proof gallon while that of coco-brandy remained the same as in the previous year, namely Bh. Rs. 7 annas 3 per proof gallon. The strength of jaggery arrack supplied to the licensees was 25° U. P. and 35° U. P. against 30° U. P. and 35° U. P. in the previous year, while that of coco-brandy was the same as in the previous year, namely, 25° U. P. and 35° U. P. There were 28 warehouses and 2 wholesale depots. The total number of arrack shops both jaggery and coco-brandy, excluding the shops in the Devicolam taluk, was 409 against 428 in the previous year, *i. e.* one shop to every

17·01 sq. miles and 12,314 inhabitants. The largest number of arrack shops was in the Neyyattinkara taluk, *viz.*, 34, followed by Kunnatnad (31), and Kalkulam and Parur (24 each). The smallest number of shops was in the Kartikapalli and Peermade taluks. The quantity of jaggery arrack consumed rose from 37,804 proof gallons in 1111 to 47,024 proof gallons in 1112 and that of coco-brandy from 953 proof gallons to 1,095 proof gallons. The increase was due mainly to the enhancement of the issue strength of arrack. The average incidence of vend rent per proof gallon for the whole State was Rs. 3 chs. 22 cash 9 against Rs. 6 chs. 7 cash 6 in 1111. The incidence was highest in the Peermade taluk, *viz.*, Rs. 13 chs. 12 cash 4. Next in order stood the taluks of Agastisvaram, Todupuzha, Ambalapuzha, Shenkotta, Kalkulam, Tovala, Quilon, Kottayam, Shertallai and Minachil. The incidence of taxation on country spirits per head of population was chs. 2 cash 7 (1 anna 4·42 pies) against chs. 2 cash 3 (1 anna 2·37 pies) in the previous year. The total collection under current rent, excise duty and miscellaneous items rose from Rs. 4,31,009 to Rs. 4,57,497. The total revenue collected per gallon of proof strength fell from Rs. 11 chs. 18 cash 13 to Rs. 9 chs. 6. In the Devicolam taluk, where the arrack rent has been farmed out there were seven shops as in the previous year. The annual rental for the taluk, *viz.*, Rs. 39,000, was collected during the year, the incidence of rent per head of the population being chs. 18 cash 7. There is no sale of toddy in that taluk.

Toddy.

50. The number of toddy shops actually working during the year was 1,058 against 1,077 in 1111. This works out at one shop to every 4,760 inhabitants and 6·58 sq. miles. The amount collected under rentals rose from Rs. 10,43,779 to Rs. 10,51,100 or by Rs. 7,321. The largest number of toddy shops was in the Kunnatnad taluk, *viz.*, 87 followed by Minachil (80), Kottayam (70), Parur (68), Shertallai (67), Ambalapuzha (62) and Vaikam (56). The smallest number of shops was in the Shenkotta taluk as in the previous year.

51. The rates of tree tax remained the same as in the previous year, namely Bh. Rs. 8, Bh. Rs. 4 and Bh. Rs. 16 per year per cocoanut tree, palmyra and *choondapana* (sago palm) respectively in all the Excise Divisions except Piravam where the rates for cocoanut and *choondapana* were raised to Bh. Rs. 8 annas 4 and Bh. Rs. 16 annas 8 respectively.

Tree Tax.

52. The number of trees licensed for tapping during the years 1111 and 1112 is shown in the subjoined statement : —

Trees Tapped.

Class of trees.	No. licensed in	
	1111	1112
Cocoanut	60,793	63,461
Palmyra	14,432	14,351
Choondapana	12,895	15,022

There was an increase of 2,668 cocoanut trees and 2,127 *choondapana* trees and a decrease of 81 palmyra trees in the number licensed as compared with the previous year. The manufacture of toddy from the palmyra palm was as usual confined to the taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram, Kalkulam, Vilavancod, Neyyattinkara and Shenkotta. The *choondapana* palm was tapped in all the taluks of the Quilon Division except Shenkotta and of the Kottayam Division except Shertallai. Cocoanut trees were tapped in all the taluks except Peermade and Devicolam. The largest number of cocoanut trees, *viz.*, 8,964 was tapped in the Shertallai taluk, followed by Ambalapuzha (8,490), Parur (7,626), Kottayam (6,635), Vaikam (5,143) and Quilon (4,228). The Kalkulam taluk stood first in the number of palmyra trees tapped, *viz.*, 4,348, followed by Agastisvaram (4,288), Vilavankod (2,149), Tovala (1,820) and Shenkotta (1,300). The taluk of Muvattupuzha had the largest number of *choondapana* trees licensed, *viz.*, 4,481. Next in order stood the taluks of Minachil (3,502), Kunnatnad (2,229), Todupuzha

(1,825) and Kottayam (1,041). The total amount of tree tax collected rose from Rs. 3,83,552 to Rs. 4,00,224. The Sweet Toddy Rules were in force throughout the State except in the taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram, Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara and Shenkotta as in the previous year. One hundred and ninety-three licenses were issued during the year for the tapping of sweet toddy from 844 cocoanut trees and 216 *choondapana* trees.

Foreign Liquor.

53. The quantity of foreign liquor including all varieties imported into the State rose from 25,064 gallons to 56,640 gallons or by 31,576 gallons. The major portion of the foreign liquor imported was through the land customs houses. Twenty-eight licenses for the wholesale vend and six for the retail vend of foreign liquor were issued against 25 and 6 respectively in the previous year. The number of licenses issued for the sale of medicated wines was 37 against 34 in 1111. The total collections under license fees on foreign liquor amounted to Rs. 17,187 against Rs. 13,692 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 3,495.

Miscellaneous.

54. 'Local option' in respect of arrack shops introduced as an experimental measure in 1104 within the municipal limits of Changanachery was discontinued. It was introduced at Attingal from the 1st Chingam 1112. The lease arrangement regarding the abkari and opium revenue of the British territories of Anjengo and Tangacherry that existed between the State and the Government of Madras was discontinued from the 1st Kumbhom 1112.

System of Sale of Opium and Ganja.

55. The independent shop system for the sale of opium and ganja continued to be in force throughout the State. The opium required for the State was as usual purchased from the Madras Taluk Office, while ganja was purchased from the British Indian Store House at Vettapalam, and both the articles were issued from the

Central Stores at Trivandrum. The supply to the vend contractors was made by the department. Till 1930, the practice was to obtain opium and ganja from the Madras Stores on payment of the price of the quantity purchased and the duty thereon as also centage charges. At the end of every financial year, the British Government used to grant a rebate of the duty on the article supplied to this State. From the financial year commencing from the 1st April 1930, the Madras Government agreed to supply opium and ganja on payment of the cost price and centage charges only, thus doing away with the system of rebate of duty. The contracts entered into with the shop keepers for 1111 having terminated, fresh contracts were entered into for 1112. The issue price of opium was raised from Bh. Rs. 82 annas 8 to Bh. Rs. 87 per seer from Meenam 1112 while that of ganja remained the same as in the previous year, namely Bh. Rs. 32 annas 8 per seer.

56. The number of opium and ganja shops working during the year was 130 as in 1111. This gave one shop to every 39,198 inhabitants and 58·65 sq. miles.

Consumption of Opium and Ganja.

The quantity of opium issued for sale during the year was 2,616 seers against 2,556 seers in 1111. The quantity of ganja issued was 3,852 seers against 3,740 seers issued in the previous year. The average consumption per head of the population was 0·041 tola of opium and 0·060 tola of ganja against 0·040 tola and 0·059 tola respectively in the previous year. The largest quantity of opium, *viz.*, 459 seers was consumed in the Minachil taluk, followed in order by Kottayam, Changanachery, Parur, Kunnatnad and Vaikam The smallest quantity, namely 4 seers, was consumed in the Kunnattur taluk. The largest quantity of ganja, *viz.*, 292 seers, was consumed in the Karunagapalli taluk, followed in order by Changanachery, Ambalapuzha, Quilon, Trivandrum and Tiruvalla. Todupuzha consumed the smallest quantity, namely 4 seers. The average retail selling prices per tola of opium and ganja for the whole State were Re. 1 chs. 24 cash 12 and Re. 0 chs. 18 cash 13 respectively. The total collections including rentals of shops and gain on account of sale of opium and ganja amounted to Rs. 4,35,019 against

Rs. 4,49,672 in the previous year. The percentage of collections to demand under rentals was 99·5 against 98·9 in 1111.

Receipts under Abkari, Opium and Ganja.

57. The total demand under abkari, opium and ganja excluding arrears was Rs. 18,19,103, of which a sum of Rs. 18,10,688 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,416 pending collection at the end of the year. The percentage of collection under current demand was 99·54 and that under arrears was 1·10 against 94·96 and 1·02 respectively in 1111. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 24,28,973 against Rs. 23,60,677 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was chs. 13 cash 4·75 (7 annas 6 pies) against chs. 13 cash 0·08 (7 annas 4 pies) in 1111.

Tobacco-System of Supply and Sale.

58. The tobacco required for consumption in the State is imported by merchants on their own account, by land, sea or rail and removed for consumption on payment of duty at the *chowkey* of import or bonded in the Government warehouses where it is allowed to remain in the joint custody of the Government and the merchants. The merchants remove the tobacco from the warehouses after paying the import duty. The varieties of tobacco imported are Tinnevelly, Jaffna and Coimbatore. The wholesale license system for the vend of tobacco prevailed in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram (except in the Neendakara pakuthi) in the Trivandrum Division, in the taluks of Shenkotta, Ambalapuzha and Tiruvalla in the Quilon Division and in all the taluks of the Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions. The retail license system prevailed in the taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram (except Neendakara pakuthi) in the Trivandrum Division, in the Shenkotta taluk and the pakuthies of Mararikulam South, Aryad North, Aryad South and Alleppey in the Ambalapuzha taluk in the Quilon Division, and in all the taluks of the Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions. The *cheruchit* system of vend in respect of raw tobacco was current in the Tiruvalla taluk and in all the pakuthies of the Ambalapuzha taluk except Mararikulam

South, Aryad North, Aryad South and Alleppey. The vend of *beedi* and *beedi* tobacco could be carried on only under license throughout the State. The permit system relating to the import of *beedi* and *beedi* tobacco also prevailed except in the Devicolam taluk and the Vandanmettu pakuthi of the Peermade taluk. Licenses for the wholesale vend of tobacco are classified under three heads, *viz.*, (i) license for the vend of unmanufactured tobacco other than *beedies*, (ii) license for the vend of *beedi* tobacco and *beedies* and (iii) license for the vend of preparations of tobacco including *beedies*. The following restrictions relating to trade in tobacco were also in force, *viz.*, (i) A *Mellabham* licensee should import not less than 50 candies of Coimbatore and Tinnevelly tobacco or 10 candies of Jaffna tobacco in a year. (ii) A wholesale licensee who carries on business outside the Devicolam Division should sell not less than two candies of *beedi* tobacco or five candies of other varieties of tobacco, as the case may be, in a year. (iii) A retail licensee should sell on an average not less than 15 pounds of tobacco in a month. Rules for the cultivation, curing and warehousing of tobacco were passed during 1112.

Tobacco Consumption.

59. The consumption of duty-paid tobacco during the year was 18,233 candies against 16,867 candies in 1111. Excluding a third of the population as children and non-users of tobacco, the average consumption per head of the population was 3·2 lbs. against 2·98 lbs. in the previous year. The total collection under tobacco amounted to Rs. 23,51,826 against Rs. 21,72,320 in 1111. Sixty seven per cent. of the collection was contributed by Coimbatore tobacco, 24 per cent. by Jaffna tobacco and 7 per cent. by Tinnevelly tobacco, the remaining 2 per cent. being contributed by receipts under rent and miscellaneous items.

Excise Offences.

60. Including 102 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases for investigation by the department under the Abkari, Opium, Tobacco and Salt Laws was 2,390 against 2,331 in 1111. Of these, 2,224 cases were charged before the magistracy, 98 cases were either referred or struck

off for want of evidence and 68 cases were pending investigation at the close of the year. Including the cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of cases tried by the magistracy was 2,325, of which 2,158 ended in conviction, 68 in acquittal and the remaining 99 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. The percentages of conviction and acquittal were 96·94 and 3·06 respectively against 95·35 and 4·65 respectively in the previous year. The number of cases detected by the department rose from 2,208 in 1111 to 2,288 in 1112. The increase was mostly under Abkari and Tobacco. Of the 1,884 cases under the Abkari Law reported during the year, 1,125 related to illicit manufacture of toddy, 279 to possession of illicit liquor, 115 to illicit transport of liquor, 82 to possession of liquor without license, 74 to possession of instruments for the manufacture of illicit liquor, 53 to illicit distillation, 43 to unlicensed sale of liquor and the rest to other offences.

Discipline.

61. During the year there were 348 cases of fine, 25 suspensions, 7 degradations and one case of barring of increment against 506 fines, 16 suspensions, 13 degradations and one case each of forfeiture of appointment barring of promotion, and barring of increments in 1111.

Receipts and Expenditure.

62. The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure under Excise (abkari, opium, ganja and tobacco) during the years 1111 and 1112 :—

Particulars	1111	1112
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	45,30,642	47,74,661
Expenditure	4,06,882	4,14,180

The receipts increased by Rs. 2,44,019 and the expenditure by Rs. 7,298. The net revenue rose from Rs. 41,23,760 to Rs. 43,60,481 or by Rs. 2,36,721.

Customs Revenue.

63. The relations of Travancore with the British Indian Government in regard to "Customs" are governed by the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865.

Import Duty. Until the date of the Convention, the Travancore Government was free to levy its own rates of import and export duties on goods entering or leaving her frontiers. Subject to certain exceptions, the Travancore Government agreed under the Convention to admit, free of duty, all goods which are the manufacture or produce of British India or Cochin, or which have paid import duty in British India or Cochin. The Travancore Government also agreed, except in the case of certain specified articles, to adopt the British Indian tariff in respect of imports direct through her own ports. In consideration of the surrender by Travancore of her right to levy import duties on foreign goods entering the State after having paid duty in British India, the British Government agreed to compensate her to the extent of the probable loss sustained by her on this account. The average amount of customs collected at the time of the Interportal Convention was Bh. Rs. 53,218, of which Bh. Rs. 13,218 represented the amount of import duty realised at the Travancore sea-ports, and the loss then sustained by the State on account of the concession was Bh. Rs. 40,000. Although the principle was recognised that Travancore was entitled to be compensated to the extent of the probable loss sustained by her on account of the surrender of the right to levy duty on goods which have already paid duty in British India or Cochin, the practice has been to calculate such loss on the basis of the figures for 1863-64. Thus, when the Travancore sea customs collections (on imports from foreign countries, excluding goods imported by sea for the use of the Travancore Government) are less than Bh. Rs. 13,218, the British Government pays to Travancore Bh. Rs. 40,000; but, if in any year, the collections exceed Bh. Rs. 13,218, the excess amount realised is deducted from the sum of Bh. Rs. 40,000 and the balance alone is paid to Travancore. No amount was paid during the year under report by the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention. Tobacco, salt, opium

and spirits are excluded from the Convention. The assigned values and rates of duty adopted by Travancore in regard to imports from foreign countries follow the British Indian tariff.

Export Duty.

64. In regard to exports, the State is free to levy duty on any commodity. Under the Interportal Trade Convention, however, the rate of duty on tariff valuation shall not exceed 5 per cent. on all ordinary exports, 10 per cent. on timber and Rs. 15 a candy on pepper and arecanut. Of the articles on which export duty is now levied, the most important are copra, coir, cocoanut-oil, cocoanuts, tea, pepper, dry ginger, jaggery, salt fish, arecanuts and tamarind. The revenue is collected at the land and sea customs houses, of which there were 73 at the end of the year under report.

Changes in Export Tariff.

65. The tariff values of goat, sheep and kid skins were enhanced from Bh. Rs. 8, Bh. Rs. 5½ and Bh. Rs. 3 to Bh. Rs. 15, Bh. Rs. 10 and Bh. Rs. 6 respectively per score with effect from the beginning of 1112. An export duty at 5 per cent. on a tariff valuation of Bh. Rs. 10 per cwt. was imposed on laurel kernals from the 1st Makaram 1112.

Receipts under Imports and Exports.

66. The total receipts under imports fell from Rs. 7,92,759 to Rs. 6,99,630 or by Rs. 93,129, while those under exports rose from Rs. 19,44,306 to Rs. 19,98,209 or by Rs. 53,903. Nearly 76 per cent. of the import duty was contributed by snuff, English tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, *beedies*, tobacco for the manufacture of *beedies*, gudak, other kinds of manufactured Indian tobacco, *induppu*, table salt and liquors. The total import duty contributed by these articles amounted to Rs. 5,28,431 against Rs. 4,80,754 in 1111. There was an increase in the receipts under tobacco used for the manufacture of *beedies*, cigarettes, *beedies*, snuff, cigars, other kinds of manufactured Indian tobacco and liquors manufactured in British India and Indian States. Among the other articles of import, the receipts under provisions, aniline dyes and dyes derived from coal tar, cutlery and hardware, chemicals, medicines, vegetable and animal oils, mathematical instruments, machinery

and mill work and paints and painters' materials showed a rise. There was a fall under cotton and piece goods, liquors, manufactures of iron and steel, stationery including paper, and cement. The fall under cotton and piece goods was due to lesser imports from Japan. A fall was observed under broken rice and this was due to the non-importation of the commodity direct from foreign countries. A good portion of the export duty was, as usual derived from the produce of the cocoanut tree which yielded Rs. 7,74,532 or 38·76 per cent. of the total revenue from exports against Rs. 7,25,885 or 37·33 per cent. in the previous year. There was an increase in the collections under cocoanut oil, punnac and coir while there was a fall under cocoanuts, cables and copra. The increase under cocoanut oil, punnac and coir was due mainly to greater demand from outside. The fall under cocoanuts and copra was due mainly to lesser demand from outside markets. Of the remaining articles of export, the collections under dry ginger, arecanuts without husk, tea, jaggery and laurel oil showed fairly good increase which was due to larger production and greater demand from outside markets. The export duty under fish also showed fairly good increase. This was due to better catches during the year. There was also some improvement under turmeric and hides. Heavy decrease was observed under pepper. The collections under unrefined cane-sugar, tamarind and lemon-grass oil also showed a fall. The decrease under pepper was entirely due to poor demand from abroad while the fall under the other articles was due to poor out-put.

Receipts and Expenditure.

67. The subjoined statement gives the receipts and expenditure under Customs during the years 1111 and 1112:—

Particulars.	1111	1112
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	40,87,951	51,52,886
Expenditure	89,075	87,687

The figures under receipts include Rs. 24,41,597 received during the year as the State's share in the proceeds from the Cochin Harbour. In addition to the amount shown as receipts during the year under Customs, a sum of Rs. 2,35,337 was also realised under duty on matches.

Forest Revenue.

Conservator. *Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai, B. A., (Hons.) (Oxon).*

Historical Survey.

68. Travancore has been from the earliest times a country with valuable forests. In the early part of the last century, teak was the only 'monopoly' timber in the State. People were free to fell and remove every other kind of timber except that they had to pay a slight river duty when the timber was transported by water. The first Conservator was appointed more than a century ago with an establishment costing a little over Rs. 1,000 *per annum*. The function of the Conservator was confined to arranging for teak and cardamom being collected and delivered at Alleppey. From such small beginnings the department steadily grew in size and strength and has been charged with increased and multifarious functions. In 1844, blackwood and *anjili* were declared monopolies; and wax, cardamom, ebony and sandalwood were later on added to the list. Cardamom ceased to be a monopoly in 1071 (1896). The Government monopoly on trees growing on lands west of the Main Central and the Main Southern Roads was abolished from 1109. Artificial regeneration of teak was commenced in 1886. In 1063 (1888) the first Forest Regulation for the protection and management of the State forests was promulgated. The first forest reserve of 300 square miles was notified in the following year. Since then, in the course of about 48 years, the area of the State reserved forests has reached 2,403 square miles and 314 acres. In the interests of cultivation and to meet the increasing pressure of population, selected areas from them are, wherever possible, being excluded for assignment. The 'monopoly' trees now are teak, blackwood, ebony and sandalwood. The receipts of the Forest Department in 1038 (1862-63) amounted to over

Rs. 1·75 lakh. As a result of seventy-two years' careful control and management, the annual income from the department has risen far above that amount and in 1112 it was Rs. 12·79 lakhs. There has also been a proportionate rise in the expenditure which was less than Rs. 80,000 in 1059 (1883-84) but amounted to Rs. 7·07 lakhs in the year under report.

Forest Policy.

69. The policy of the Government has in recent years been to refrain from further reservation of extensive areas. The objects underlying the reservation so far made have been to secure the utmost possible yield from that part of a forest block which is commercially valuable, to protect the forest growth in mountainous tracts for the prevention of erosion and landslips, to regulate the flow of water in streams originating from the hills and to preserve the sources of supply of small timber and fuel to the agriculturists and of fodder for cattle. Endeavours have been made to develop the utilisation of soft woods. On the conservancy side, special efforts are made for the scientific plantation of valuable species of timber to replace fellings in natural forests. Artificial regeneration side by side with exploitation is the settled policy of the Government. A judicious policy of disafforesting as much suitable land as practicable for paddy cultivation is being systematically pursued.

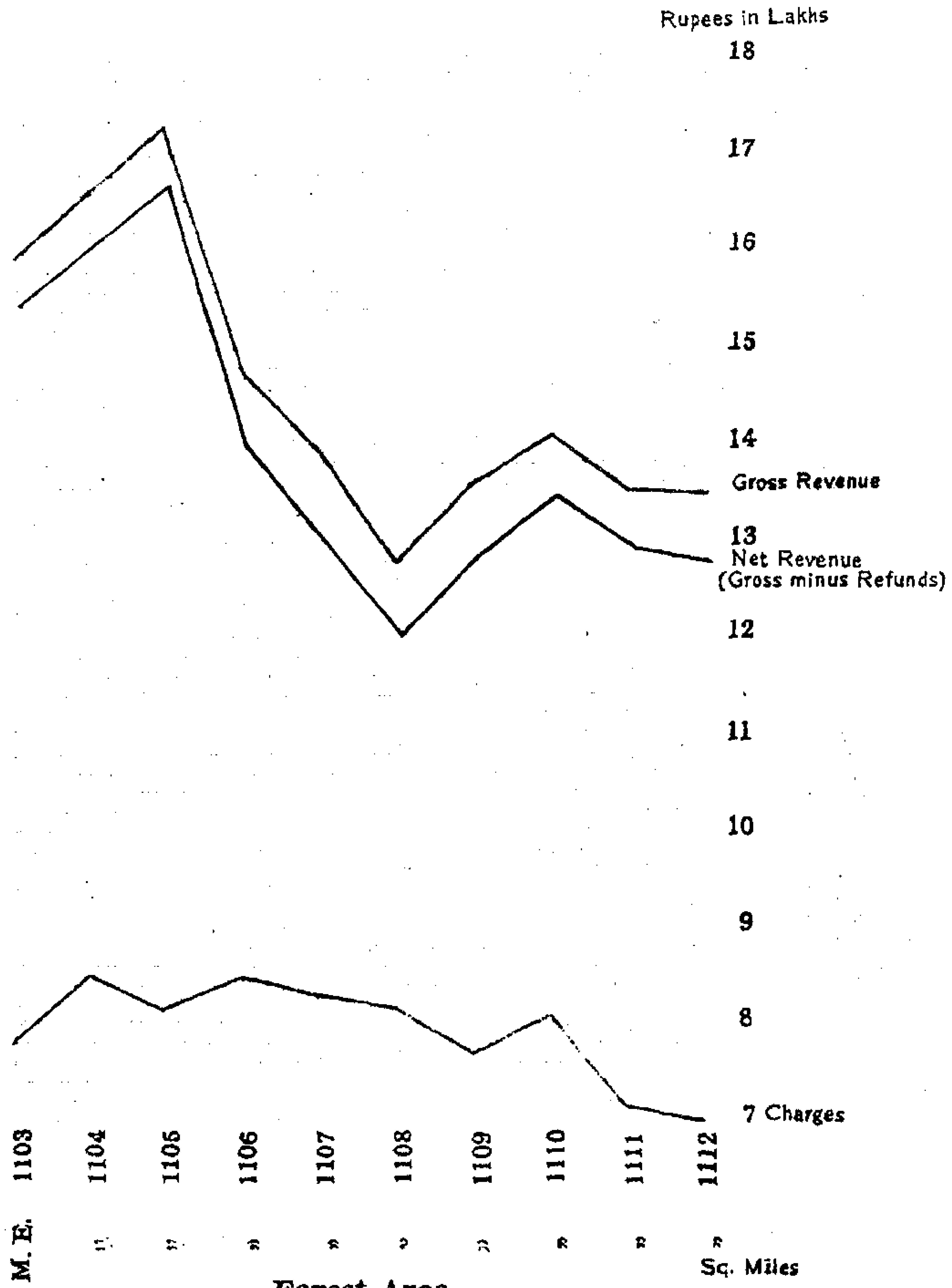
Reserved Forests.

70. The area of reserved forests increased from 2,401 sq. miles and 573 acres in 1111 to 2,403 sq. miles and 314 acres in 1112. This increase was the net result of the transfer of one sq. mile and 263 acres from the category of reserved lands and of 196 acres from fuel and fodder reserves to that of reserved forests and the exclusion of 73 acres from the settled reserves on account of disafforestation. The area of reserved forests represented 31·51 per cent. of the total area of the State.

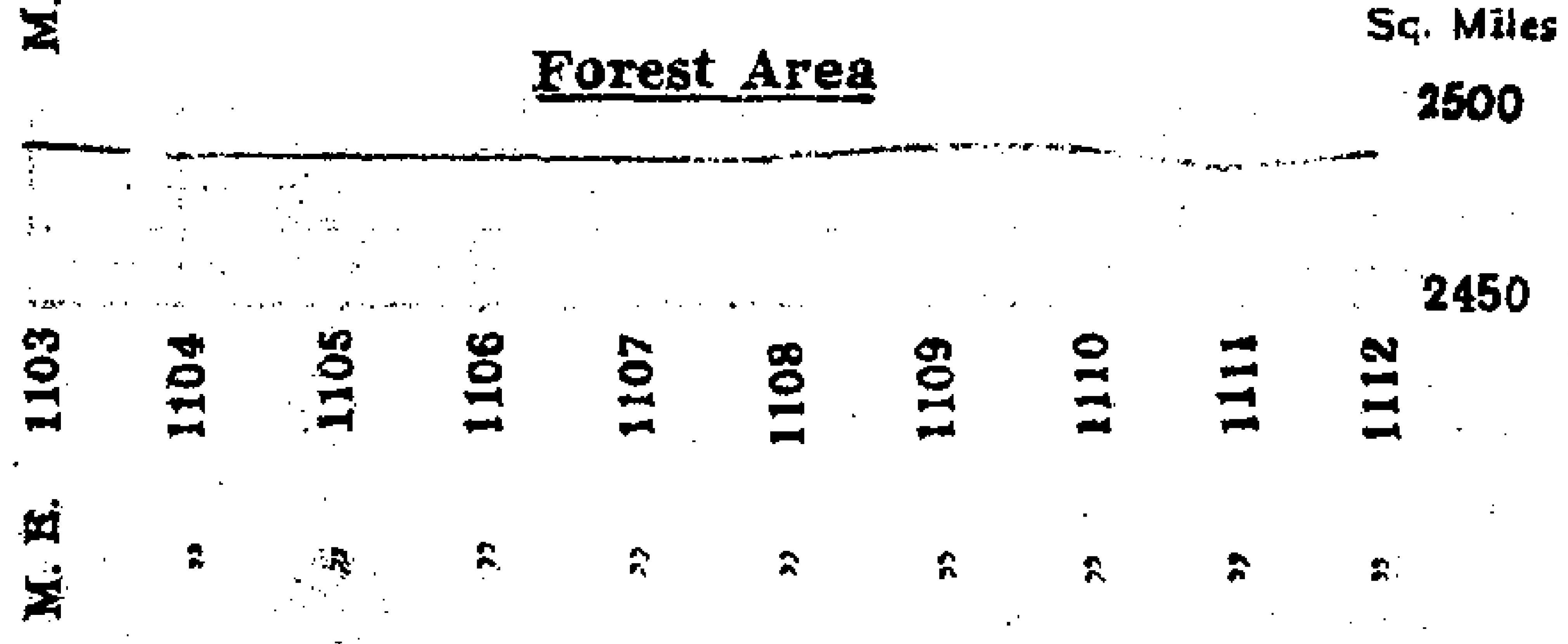
Reserved Lands and Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

71. The area of reserved lands decreased from 84 sq. miles and 474 acres to 84 sq. miles and 374 acres on account of the transfer of one sq. mile and 263 acres to the category of reserved forests and the inclusion of one sq. mile and 163 acres due to the reservation of two fresh blocks of land,

Forest Revenue and Charges



Forest Area



Litho, The Art Printing Works, Trivandrum.

The area of 'proposed fuel and fodder reserves' fell from two sq. miles and 474 acres to two sq. miles and 242 acres.

Forest Settlement.

72. Twenty-four blocks consisting of 15 proposed regular reserves and 9 proposed fuel and fodder reserves were under settlement at the commencement of the year. Two more blocks proposed to be reserved came up for settlement during the year. Thus, out of a total of 26 blocks for enquiry and settlement, 8 blocks were finally settled leaving 18 blocks pending settlement at the close of the year, of which 10 were proposed regular reserves and 8 proposed fuel and fodder reserves.

Working Plans.

73. Forest exploitation is regulated by working plans or working schemes so as to bring all important forests under systematic management to ensure continuity of treatment and orderly and economic working on an organised basis as well as to ensure forest regeneration in the interests of posterity. There were sanctioned working plans and schemes for an area of 1,014 sq. miles and 93 acres. No schemes or plans are necessary for an area of 1,074 sq. miles and 509 acres. Schemes for an area of 84 sq. miles and 526 acres in the Quilon and Shenkotta Forest Divisions were under preparation. The prescriptions in the sanctioned plans or schemes were adhered to as far as possible in actual working and timbers were extracted from new coupes opened in reference to their order of rotation or necessity or from coupes already opened in previous years but not fully worked out.

Exploitation of Timber.

74. As in the past, the extraction of timber from the forests was entrusted mostly to contract agencies. Motor lorries and carts along land routes and rafts along water ways were adopted for the transport of forest produce. Elephants were employed for dragging timber from areas away from road sides or river banks. The quantity of timber extracted and removed from the forests was 1,137,977 c. ft. against 1,240,208 c. ft. in 1111. The decrease of 102,231 c. ft. was due chiefly to the absence

of demand for timber. Of the timber extracted, royalties formed 587,033 c. ft. and jungle wood 550,944, c. ft., the corresponding figures for the previous year being 566,967 c. ft. and 673,241 c. ft. Including the stock at the commencement of the year, the quantity of timber available for disposal was 1,791,378 c. ft. consisting of 1,058,769 c. ft. of royalties and 732,609 c. ft. of junglewood. Of this quantity, 661,984 c. ft. of royalties and 635,195 c. ft. of junglewood were disposed of against 621,230 c. ft. of royalties and 748,122 c. ft. of junglewood in the previous year. The balance in stock at the end of the year consisted of 396,785 c. ft. of royalties and 97,414 c. ft. of junglewood or a total of 494,199 c. ft. The total receipts on account of sale of royalties and junglewood amounted to Rs. 12,14,960 against Rs. 12,36,217 in 1111.

Minor Forest Produce.

75. Firewood, charcoal, cardamoms, bamboos and ivory are among the most important items of minor forest produce. The receipts from the disposal of firewood and charcoal amounted to Rs. 6,108 against Rs. 6,913 in the previous year. The receipts from cardamoms amounted to Rs. 10,421 against Rs. 7,135 in 1111. A sum of Rs. 14,516 was realised on account of sale of bamboos against Rs. 14,000 in the previous year. The receipts from the sale of ivory rose from Rs. 1,014 to Rs. 10,112. The receipts from grazing permits and fodder grass rose from Rs. 14,476 to Rs. 19,886. Besides, articles such as reeds, honey, rattans, wax, rubber, etc., are also sources of revenue from the forests.

Elephants.

76. There were 12 elephants in the possession of the department at the commencement of the year. Of these, five were tuskers and seven cows. Capturing operations conducted in the Central and Northern Divisions brought in 12 elephants, of which eight were tuskers and four cows. A cow elephant with its calf was secured by an accidental fall into an old pit in the Kottayam Range. Of the total number of 26 elephants in the

possession of the department, two tuskers and five cows were sold in auction, one cow was disposed of by private negotiation, another cow was transferred to the Public Gardens and Zoo and three tuskers and one cow died. There remained at the close of the year 13 elephants in the possession of the department, of which eight were tuskers and five cows. The average cost of maintaining a trained elephant amounted to Rs. 206 and that of capture and upkeep of an elephant to Rs. 266. A sum of Rs. 273 was realised as hire of elephants against Rs. 284 in 1111. The average realisation on account of sale of an elephant was Rs. 948 against Rs. 1,145 in the previous year. The fall in price was due to the poor demand for elephants.

Sylviculture.

77. The early showers during the year favoured natural regeneration which was fairly satisfactory in all the forest divisions. Important species of trees like *tembavu*, *venteak*, *vengai*, *anjili*, *maruthu*, sandalwood, *irul* and *kongu* reproduced themselves well. In the Southern Division regeneration of teak and blackwood was not encouraging. In regard to artificial reproduction, there were at the commencement of the year 13,675 acres of teak plantations. An area of 558 acres was planted with teak during the year at an average cost of Re. 1·24 per acre against 608 acres planted with teak at an average cost of Re. 1·5 in 1111. The total area of the teak plantations at the end of the year was thus 1,423·4 acres. The *taungya* system of raising plantations was continued with satisfactory results. The receipts from the plantations by the sale of logs, poles, saplings, etc., amounted to Rs. 54,371 against Rs. 44,220 in 1111. The increase was due to larger sales, particularly of teak poles from the Central Division to the Electrical Department, as also to better prices realised on saplings sold from the Shenkotta Division. The damages from teak defoliators were not severe during the year on account of early rains. Wild elephants continued to cause damage to the plantations in the Northern Division. In the Central Division severe damage was caused by them. Teak borers and lightning also caused slight injuries. All the plantations were however coming up well except in the Shenkotta

Division where the deficiency of rainfall affected the growth. The area under rubber cashewnut, casuarina and red gum plantations remained the same as in the previous year. An additional area of ten acres was opened in the Northern Division for Elavu plantations under the *taungya* system. Cultural operations such as climber cutting, weeding, etc. were carried on as usual. The experimental cultivation of teak with seeds of different origin was continued and the plants were on the whole in a satisfactory condition. The sandalwood plants in the experimental plots in the Quilon and Southern Divisions were thriving, while in the other Divisions their growth was not quite satisfactory. The experimental cultivation of mahogany, *beedi* leaf plant, boga, pappitta, berrya ammonilla, ailanthus grandis, camphor, sal and eucaliptus was continued.

Forest Protection.

78. The total number of forest offences reported during the year was 1,133 against 1,249 in 1111. Including 432 cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year, there were 1,565 cases for disposal against 1,552 in the previous year. Of these, 587 cases were disposed of by the magistracy, 586 cases were compounded, five cases were withdrawn leaving a balance of 387 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the cases disposed of by the magistracy, 531 ended in conviction and 56 in acquittal. The amount of compensation realised during the year was Rs. 6,614 against Rs. 5,788 in 1111. The largest number of cases related as usual to illicit collection, possession or removal of timber or minor forest produce from reserved forests. Such cases, however, showed a decrease during the year. Cases relating to cattle trespass also showed a slight fall. There was some increase in the number of cases relating to clearing of land in reserved forests and damage to royal and reserved trees.

Measures were taken during the year to protect 2,175 sq. miles of forest area from fire at a cost of Rs. 6,540. Out of this area an extent of 50 acres in the Shenkotta Division was, however, overrun by fire against 391 acres in 1111. The fire originated in an adjoining private land and spread into the reserve burning the grass alone without damaging the tree growth.

The system of early burning was adopted as usual with satisfactory results.

An area of 246 sq. miles and 615 acres was closed for the whole year to the grazing of all animals and an extent of 280 sq. miles and 301 acres was closed to goats only. The total area of reserved forests open to the grazing of all animals was 2,156 sq. miles and 399 acres.

Protection of Game.

79. The game preservation work of the department was continued under the control of the Game Warden. The spotted deer with which the Game Sanctuary was stocked during the previous year was thriving. An estimate for the construction of a foot path round the Sanctuary was sanctioned and a pathway seven and a half miles long and six feet wide was constructed. Four artificial salt licks were made in the Sanctuary in order to attract sambur, bison, etc. and thus enable visitors to see wild life at convenient spots. A game association was organised at Peermade, on the lines of similar societies in British India, with the object of stamping out poaching from the areas placed under the charge of the association.

Miscellaneous.

80. The 'Ascu' treatment of timber was carried on at Pallam, near Kottayam, and a total quantity of 8,218 c. ft. of timber belonging to the Electrical and the Forest Departments was treated during the year. The department participated in the Sri Chitra Exhibition held at Trivandrum, the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore and the exhibition at Onattukara. A Divisional Forest Officer was deputed from the 10th Meenam 1112 to conduct the auction sales in all the important Forest Sale Depots of the State. In addition to the realisation of better prices and the disposal of a larger quantity of timber, the special officer effected uniformity in the manner and method of sales in all the depots. A Ranger was deputed during the year to study the process of lac cultivation at the Rānchi Institute in British India. He was under training when the year closed.

81. The gross revenue of the department (deducting refunds on account of *kudivila*) was Rs. 12,79,189 against Rs. 12,93,262 in 1111. The expenditure fell from Rs. 7,24,848 in 1111 to Rs. 7,06,646 in 1112. The net revenue of the department rose from Rs. 5,68,414 to Rs. 5,72,543 or by Rs. 4,129.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Stamps.

Controlling Officer.

Mr. R. Nilacanta Pillai, B. A., B. L. (From 1-1-1112 to 16-8-1112).

Mr. C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M. A. (From 17-8-1112 to the end of the year.)

82. The Chief Account Officer is ex-officio Superintendent of Stamps and controls the Stamp Manufactory and the Central Stamp Depot. The Stamp Manufactory is under the immediate charge of a Superintendent and the Central Stamp Depot under the Divisional Treasury Officer, Trivandrum, who is ex-officio "the Officer in Charge, Central Stamp Depot." All stamps manufactured in the Stamp Manufactory are sent to the Central Stamp Depot, wherefrom they are issued to the several branches and local depots for sale. Stamp papers of the value of rupee one and above are counterstamped at the Central Stamp Depot before issue. During the year under report a new set of Anchal Stamps of the denominations of 3 chs., 1½ chs., 12 cash and 6 cash was issued in commemoration of the Temple Entry Proclamation. These stamps were of a pictorial design bearing the effigy of His Highness the Maharaja and pictures of important temples. Stamps to the value of about Rs. 54,000 were printed and issued under the above denominations.

Control.

83. The following table shows the volume of stamp printing work done in the Stamp Manufactory for the last three years :—

Manufacture.

S. No.	Description.	Number printed during		
		1110	1111	1112
1	General stamps	75,904	234,489	288,731
2	Hundi stamp papers	5,250	..	..
3	Foreign bill stamps	..	28,800	30,360
4	One anna receipt stamps	276,000	12,000	840,000
5	Private documents (embossed)	8,056	14,151	21,230
6	Court fee stamp papers	235,050	101,050	25,301
7	Court fee labels	3,104,680	1,986,768	1,623,840
8	Copying papers (ordinary)	1,277,738	1,056,238	833,000
9	Copying papers (service)	35,000	37,500	28,500
10	Anchal stamps	5,390,112	5,494,356	5,711,076
11	Anchal covers	3,362,286	2,513,402	2,998,133
12	Anchal cards	2,899,388	2,495,212	2,784,976
13	Service Anchal stamps	3,171,000	2,724,540	1,863,876
14	Special adhesive stamps	..	..	108
15	Share transfer stamps	...	..	17,160
	Total	19,840,464	16,698,506	17,066,291

The face value of stamps, stamp papers, etc., manufactured during the year was Rs. 23·31 lakhs against Rs. 16·07 lakhs in 1111. The issues from the Central Stamp Depot amounted to Rs. 31·43 lakhs. The closing balance in stock in the Central Stamp Depot and the Stamp Manufactory was Rs. 67·47 lakhs against Rs. 76·46 lakhs in 1111.

84. The subjoined table shows the receipts and expenditure of the department for the last three years:—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars	1110	1111	1112
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts .	23,62,510	21,71,777	23,34,735
Deduct refunds .	1,03,253	83,457	91,589
Net receipts .	22,59,257	20,88,320	22,43,146
Expenditure .	92,639	92,181	84,551
Expenditure debited to Anchal Departmant .	26,336	28,246	27,960
Net Expenditure .	66,303	63,935	56,591

There was an increase of Rs. 1,62,958 in the gross receipts of the year over those of 1111, the increase being mainly under the sale of general and court fee stamps.

CHAPTER V.

JUSTICE AND CRIME.

Chief Justice, High Court.	*Rao Bahadur Rajanitinipuna A. Varghese, B. A., B. L.*
Judge, High Court.	*Mr. Joseph Taliath, M. A., Barrister-at-Law.*
,, ,,	*Mr. K. P. Gopala Menon, Barrister-at-Law.*
,, ,,	*Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. L., (from 1-1-1112 to 12-1-1112 and from 20-5-1112 to the end of the year).*
,, ,,	*Mr. N. Kumaran, B. A., B. L., (from 8-4-1112 to the end of the year).*
,, ,,	*Mr. R. Gopala Menon, B. A., B. L., (from 8-4-1112 to the end of the year).*
,, ,,	*Mr. K. Sankarasubba Aiyar, B. A., B. L.*
,, ,,	*Mr. T. S. Narayana Aiyar, B. A., B. L.*
,, ,,	*Mr. S. Nilakanta Aiyar, B. A., B. L., (from 12-1-1112 to 12-8-1112).*

Judicial System.

The judicial administration of the State rests with the High Court, except in the matter of offences committed by European British subjects, for which there are special courts in the State established by law. Subject to this exception, the High Court is the highest civil and criminal court in the land and has the power of adjudication over suits of the highest value and criminal cases of the most serious nature. Decisions in

some important civil and criminal cases, such as decrees in suits to the value of five thousand rupees and above, and capital and life sentences, are subject to confirmation by the Ruler, application for which is transmitted through the Dewan, such confirmation being practically a matter of course. The High Court has no original jurisdiction. In appeals, however, questions of fact as well as of law are adjudicated upon. Until 1894, there was a "Royal Court of Final Appeal" corresponding, more or less, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. This court has since been abolished, but the functions of such a committee are to some extent exercised by a Full Bench of the High Court which, when so acting, passes judgments in the form of advice to the Ruler. Below the High Court are the District and Sessions Courts which are the highest courts of original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Below these District and Sessions Courts are the courts of the Munsiffs and the Village Panchayat Courts for the trial of civil cases, and the courts of the magistrates including benches of honorary magistrates for the trial of criminal cases. Munsiffs' Courts and Village Panchayat Courts have only original jurisdiction; and, generally speaking, the jurisdiction of the Munsiff extends up to suits to the value of two thousand rupees, and that of the Village Panchayat Court up to fifty rupees. Suits tried by the Village Panchayat Courts are of a small cause nature and the decisions are not subject to appeal, although the District Courts have the power to revise them to a limited extent. Munsiffs also try some classes of suits as small cause suits, the decisions in which are subject only to revision by the High Court. The dicisions of the Munsiffs in other suits are subject to regular appeals which lie either to the High Court or to the District Court according as the value of the suit is above one thousand rupees or not. For the administration of criminal justice, there are, below the Sessions Courts, the magistrates who are of three classes some of whom are honorary. The chief magistrate of a district is the District Magistrate who is a magistrate of the first class and under him are other magistrates of the first class and those of the second and third classes. These last have only original jurisdiction, while magistrates of

the first class including District Magistrates, have original as well as appellate jurisdiction. The appellate authority over magistrates of the second and third class is the District Magistrate and, if specially authorised, any other First Class Magistrate. The appellate authority over First Class Magistrates, including the District Magistrates, is the Sessions Court. District and certain First Class Magistrates are Land Revenue Officers as well, but, except in a few cases where the Tahsildars are empowered to exercise magisterial functions in their respective taluks, all magistrates of the second or third classes and some of the First Class Magistrates are magistrates exclusively and have no revenue functions. The stipendiary magistrates are mostly graduates-in-law. The criminal judiciary in the State in respect of offences committed by European British subjects consists of Special Magistrates and a Special Appellate Judge appointed under Sign Manual by virtue of certain Proclamations. Special Magistrates exercise original jurisdiction and the Special Appellate Judge exercises appellate and revisionl powers over them. But none of them can award any punishment higher than imprisonment extending up to three months or fine up to one thousand rupees or both. If, in the opinion of the Special Magistrate taking cognisance of a case, the offence is one that cannot be tried by him or be adequately punished by him, he has to commit the offender for trial to the High Court of Madras.

Recruitment.

2. The entire judiciary is recruited from the ranks of duly qualified members of the service or the bar. Judges of the High Court are appointed by the Ruler and they are ordinarily selected from the District Judges or leading members of the bar. District Judges are appointed by the Government in consultation with the High Court. Munsiffs are likewise appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the High Court. District Judges and Munsiffs are removable for misconduct only after a formal enquiry by a commission duly appointed by the High Court with the sanction of the Ruler. The

Security of Service.

Judges and Munsiffs are without exception graduates-in-arts and law or barristers. The courts are absolutely free from interference on the part of the executive authorities. Suits against the Government are of every day occurrence and Government regard the final decisions of the courts as binding on them and the courts are authorised by law to issue executions against the Government.

Independence.

Criminal Justice.

3. The number of criminal courts during the year was 75 as in 1111. These included the High Court and the Temporary Additional Sessions Courts at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam. The number of First Class Magistrates' Courts increased from 15 to 16 while that of the Second Class Magistrates' Courts decreased from 29 to 28. The District Munsiffs at Thodupuzha, Devicolam and Shenkotta continued to exercise magisterial functions also. On account of the arrears of cases in the High Court, two judges of the High Court who had retired during the previous year were reappointed, as additional judges, temporarily for one year from the 8th Vrischikam 1112. Two of the seven Temporary Second and Additional Sessions Judges' Courts were made permanent from Makaram 1112 and the term of the remaining five courts was extended till the close of the year. The Temporary Second Judge's Court at Quilon was shifted to Trivandrum.

Tribunals.

Crime.

4. The total number of offences reported increased from 26,386 in 1111 to 28,236 in 1112 or by 7·02 per cent. and that reported as true from 25,850 to 27,778 or by 1,928. The number of offences reported under the Penal Code decreased by 853 while that under special and local laws rose by 2,781. The percentage of offences under the Penal Code to the total number reported fell from 40·41 to 34·46, while that of offences under special and local laws rose

Offences.

from 59·58 to 65·54. The total number of offences rejected *in limine* fell from 498 to 410 while the number of offences struck off as false, frivolous or vexatious rose from 38 to 48. The percentage of true to reported cases rose from 97·97 to 98·38. The decrease in the number of offences under the Penal Code occurred chiefly in respect of hurt, theft, fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, criminal force and assault and false evidence and offences against public justice. An increase was however recorded mainly in respect of contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, lurking house trespass and house-breaking, cheating, offences against public health, safety, etc., and kidnapping, abduction, etc. Of the offences under special and local laws, the increase was mainly under the Municipal Regulation, the Police Regulation, the Weights and Measures Regulation, the Forest Regulation and the Tobacco Regulation. There was however a decrease of offences chiefly under the Hackney Carriages Regulation, the Motor Vehicles Regulation and the Abkari Regulation. The number of persons involved in the cases for disposal fell from 67,770 to 66,070. Of these, 48,882 or 73·98 per cent. were brought to trial against 51,433 or 75·89 per cent in 1111. Of the persons brought to trial, 20,322 or 41·58 per cent. were convicted against 17,428 or 33·88 per cent. in the previous year. Taking the offences under the Penal Code and those under the special and local laws separately, the number of persons convicted under the Penal Code fell from 3,161 to 2,762 while the percentage of conviction to the number tried rose from 10·65 to 10·84. The conviction under special and local laws rose from 14,267 or 65·95 per cent. to 17,560 or 75·04 per cent.

Women Offenders.

5. The number of women offenders involved in the cases for disposal fell from 4,288 to 2,957 and formed 4·47 per cent. of the total number of accused persons against 5·13 per cent. in the previous year. Of these, 1,028 or 34·76 per cent. were charged with compoundable offences such as simple hurt, criminal force and assault, trespass, etc., as

against 988 or 23·04 per cent. in the previous year. Of the women involved, 434 or 14·68 per cent. were convicted against 1,349 or 31·05 per cent. in the previous year. The conviction under special and local laws formed the largest number of cases and, of these, cases under the Municipal Regulation formed the majority as in the previous years.

Juvenile Offenders.

6. The number of juveniles charged with offences increased from 188 in 1111 to 328 in 1112, of whom 296 were boys and the remaining 32 were girls. Of the juveniles charged, eight (all boys) were brought to trial and convicted against 41 brought to trial and 10 (all boys) convicted in the previous year. All the eight boys were convicted for theft and all of them were sent to the Reformatory School, Trivandrum, against 10 sent in 1111.

Public Servants Prosecuted.

7. The number of public servants prosecuted decreased from 38 in 1111 to 27 in 1112. Of these, five persons were prosecuted under orders of their departmental heads and the remaining 22 by private persons with the sanction of Government. Robbery and wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement were the chief offences with which they were accused. As in the previous year, no public servant was, however, convicted.

Magistrates' Courts.

Original Work.

8. The total number of cases for disposal in the Magistrates' Courts during the year was 36,582 affecting 66,070 persons against 36,557 cases affecting 68,606 persons in 1111. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 32,467 affecting 55,101 persons against 31,117 cases affecting 55,472 persons in the previous year. The arrears fell from 5,440 cases involving 13,134 persons to 4,115 cases involving 10,969 persons. The percentage of disposal rose from 85 to 89.

9. The institution of cases in the Bench Magistrates' Courts rose from 6,981 to 8,857 or by 1,876. Including arrears and cases received by remand etc., the total number of cases for disposal was 13,833 affecting 15,010 persons against 12,656 cases affecting 14,152 persons in 1111. The disposals rose from 10,189 to 12,408 cases and the arrears fell from 2,467 cases to 1,425 cases. The Bench Magistrate's Court at Trivandrum disposed of the largest number of cases, followed in order by Nagercoil, Quilon and Alleppey. The smallest disposal was in the Mavelikara Court. The court at Trivandrum left the heaviest arrears, the courts at Nagercoil and Quilon following in order. The court at Kottayam disposed of all the cases on its file. There were 311 cases pending for over three months in all the courts together against 340 cases in 1111. Of these, 192 were in Trivandrum, 49 in Nagercoil and 34 in Quilon. The average duration of a case from the beginning to the end of the trial was 30 days against 29 days in the previous year. The percentage of conviction rose from 53·43 in 1111 to 69·45 in 1112. The total number of witnesses examined in all the courts together was 2,474 against 2,290 in the previous year. In all the courts except at Nagercoil, Alleppey, Kayamkulam, Changanachery and Mavelikara, all the witnesses were examined on the first day of their appearance.

Bench Magistrates' Courts.

10. In the stipendiary magistrates' courts the file fell from 19,482 cases composed of 531 preliminary enquiries and 18,951 trials in 1111 to 19,289 cases composed of 502 preliminary enquiries and 18,787 trials in 1112. The total number of cases for disposal was 22,749 against 23,904 in the previous year. The disposals fell from 20,930 cases to 20,059 cases, the arrears at the close of the year being 2,690 cases against 2,974 at the end of the previous year. Of the cases pending at the close of the year, 1,229 were more than three months old against 1,433 in 1111. The average disposal of a magistrate was 418 cases against 436 cases in the previous year. Excluding the delay in arresting the accused persons and in investigating cases

Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts.

referred to the police, the average duration of a case was 33 days for preliminary enquiries and 27 days for trial, against 30 and 21 days respectively in 1111. Among the First Class Magistrates' Courts, the average duration in respect of trials was the longest at Padmanabhapuram. In respect of preliminary enquiries, the average duration was longest at Devicolam. The stipendiary magistrates examined 48,791 witnesses against 50,213 in 1111 or on an average 1,016 against 1,046 in the previous year. The number of witnesses detained beyond the first day of their appearance rose from 452 to 873. The number of persons committed to the Sessions in the preliminary enquiries by the stipendiary magistrates was 381 against 561 in 1111. The number involved in the trials disposed of by the magistrates decreased from 41,475 to 37,323. Of this number, 9,666 or 24·58 per cent. were convicted against 9,682 or 23·34 per cent. in the previous year. Of the persons convicted, 83·37 per cent. were sentenced to fine only against 80·22 per cent. in 1111. No one was sentenced to solitary confinement during the year, while 13 persons were so punished in the previous year.

Appellate Work.

11. Eleven magistrates exercised appellate jurisdiction as in the previous year. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year and those received by remand etc., there were 841 appeals for disposal against 945 in 1111. The number of appeals disposed of, rose from 701 to 772 and the arrears fell from 244 to 69. The Division First Class Magistrates' Courts at Quilon and Alleppey had the largest number of appeal cases pending, *viz.*, 18 each, of which two each were more than three months old. The average duration of an appeal rose from 59 days to 77 days. The longest average duration *viz.*, 173 days, was in the Division First Class Magistrate's Court, Padmanabhapuram, while the shortest duration, *viz.*, 15 days, was in the District Magistrate's Court, Kottayam. In 50·78 per cent. of the cases appealed against the findings and sentences were confirmed, the percentage for 1111 being 33·67. The percentage of cases in which the conviction was quashed and acquittal ordered rose from 21·97 to 29·27. In 16·45 per cent. of the cases either the conviction or sentence or both were altered.

In 0·91 per cent. of cases conviction was quashed and retrial ordered and the remaining 2·59 per cent. were otherwise disposed of.

Revisional Work.

12. The total number of applications for revision including those received by the District Magistrates fell from 21 in 1111 to 16 in 1112, all of which were disposed of. The number of calendars received for revision by the District Magistrates was 7,739. Of these, 7,721 were disposed of.

Miscellaneous Work.

13. The total number of cases that came up for disposal before the magistrates' courts in the exercise of their preventive and miscellaneous jurisdiction fell from 1,077 to 738, the number of persons involved therein being 2,465 against 3,432 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of fell from 662 to 476 and the number of persons involved from 1,815 to 1,304. One hundred and sixteen or 4·71 per cent. of the number involved were convicted against 291 persons or 16·03 per cent. in 1111. Twenty-six persons were called upon to furnish security for keeping the peace, of whom 19 suffered imprisonment for failing to give security, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 23 and 5. Eight persons were summarily dealt with for preferring false or vexatious complaints.

Fines.

14. The amount of fees and fines realised by magistrates' courts in 1112 was Rs. 49,105 against Rs. 46,381 in 1111. The balance of fines imposed which was pending recovery at the end of the year was Rs. 19,196 against Rs. 22,779 at the end of the previous year.

Sessions Courts.

Original Work.

15. The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts fell from 252 to 244 and the number of persons involved therein from 594 to 516. The total number of cases for trial was 271 against 265 in 1111. Of these, 245 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 26 cases at the end of the year, the corresponding

figures for the previous year being 242 and 23. The pendency was 16 cases at Quilon, three each at Trivandrum and Kottayam and two each at Alleppey and Parur. Fourteen cases at Quilon and one at Parur were more than three months old. The average period taken for the disposal of a sessions case from the date of receipt of the records fell from 30 days to 29 days, while the duration from the commencement to the close of the trial rose from 11 days to 16 days. The longest duration was at Trivandrum *viz.*, 41 days and the shortest at Quilon, *viz.*, 18 days. The Sessions Courts examined 3,635 witnesses against 3,499 in 1111. Of these, 717 witnesses were detained beyond the first day of their appearance against 654 in 1111. The percentage of conviction rose from 33·63 to 40·10. As in the previous year, the extreme penalty of the law was awarded in two cases and in 16 cases rigorous imprisonment for life was awarded against 10 in 1111. The fines imposed fell from Rs. 3,454 to Rs. 3,244. Including outstandings the amount to be recovered was Rs. 14,962 of which a sum of Rs. 616 was realised and Rs. 4,030 was remitted on appeal or revision and Rs. 4,258 was written off as irrecoverable. The balance pending recovery at the end of the year was Rs. 6,059.

Appellate Work.

16. There were 387 appeal cases for disposal against 287 in 1111. Of these, 263 were disposed of against 211 in the previous year. The arrears at the end of the year rose from 76 to 124. The largest pendency of appeals, *viz.*, 47, was at Nagercoil; Quilon, Kottayam, Parur, Trivandrum and Alleppey followed with 32, 19, 13, 9 and 4 cases respectively. The average duration of an appeal rose from 55 days to 82 days, the longest duration being at Kottayam (151 days) and the shortest at Alleppey (36 days). The disposal of appeals resulted in the confirmation of the findings and sentences in 34·60 per cent. of the decisions of the superior magistrates against 36·02 per cent. in 1111, and the percentage of acquittals in reversal fell from 45·97 to 40·30. The percentage of modification of either the conviction or sentence or both was 11·03. Retrial was ordered in 11·79 per cent. of the appeals. The remaining 2·28 per cent. of the appeals were otherwise disposed of.

17. Seven applications for revision were received by the Sessions Courts against one in 1111. The number of appeal statements and calendars for revision was 7,160 against 4,244 in 1111. Of these, 6,816 were disposed of leaving a balance of 344 pending at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.

High Court.

18. Sixteen cases involving 18 persons were referred to the High Court by the Sessions Courts under Section 278 of the Criminal Procedure Code against 13 cases involving 13 persons in 1111. Including the pendency at the end of the previous year, there were 17 cases involving 19 persons for disposal, of which eight cases involving eight persons were disposed of and nine cases involving 11 persons were pending at the close of the year. Death sentence was confirmed in the case of one person; while it was commuted to life imprisonment in the case of another. Rigorous imprisonment for life was confirmed in the case of four persons. Conviction was altered to one of less heinous offence and lighter punishment awarded in the case of one and conviction was quashed and acquittal ordered in the case of another person.

Referred Trials.

19. The number of appeals preferred to the High Court rose from 214 in 1111 to 236 in 1112. Including arrears, the total number of appeals for disposal was 358 against 289 in 1111. Of these, 274 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 84 cases at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for 1111 being 167 and 122. Of the pending cases, 54 were more than three months old. The average duration of an appeal disposed of rose from 133 days to 186 days. Interference was declined in 31·75 per cent, of the appeals against conviction and in 15·70 per cent. against acquittal. The sentence was altered with or without alteration of conviction in 16·06 per cent., conviction was quashed and acquittal ordered in 19·71 per cent. and acquittal set aside and conviction entered in 9·49 per cent. The remaining 6·93 per cent. of the appeals were otherwise disposed of. Of the appeals preferred to the High Court during the year, 42

Appeals.

were by Government against 75 in 1111. The number of appeals for disposal during the year was 101 of which 91 were disposed of.

Miscellaneous.

20. The total number of revision cases for disposal rose from 1,137 in 1111 to 1,241 in 1112. Of these, 708 were disposed of leaving 533 cases pending at the end of the year, the corresponding figures at the end of the previous year being 440 and 697. The number of calendars and appeal statements received rose from 1,218 to 1,921. Thirty-nine applications for transfer of cases from one court to another were disposed of against 66 in the previous year. Of these, nine were allowed against 18 in 1111. The number of miscellaneous petitions for bail etc. disposed of rose from 150 to 225 and the number allowed from 117 to 166.

Extradition.

21. The number of persons extradited to British India and the Cochin State at the instance of the Resident for the Madras States was 26. Sixty-one persons were surrendered to the State from British India and the Cochin State, of whom 46 were convicted, two acquitted, five discharged and the cases against the remaining eight persons were pending enquiry. The principal offences with which the accused were charged were murder, dacoity, robbery, grievous hurt, etc.

Civil Justice.

Number of Civil Courts.

22. Besides the High Court, there were 77 civil courts as in the previous year exercising civil jurisdiction. These courts comprised 6 District Courts, 9 Second Judges' Courts, 40 District Munsiffs' Courts and 22 Village Panchayat Courts. The term of the five temporary District Munsiffs' Courts was extended till the close of the year as the arrears of cases continued to be heavy. The Additional Munsiff's Court, Neyyattinkara, temporarily shifted to Kuzhithura during 1110, was retransferred to Neyyattinkara. The Additional Munsiff's Court at Attingal was also shifted to Tiruvalla. There was one civil court for every 98 square miles of the area and 65,333 inhabitants of the State.

23. The volume of litigation in the years 1111 and 1112 is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Civil Litigation in General.

Name of Court.	Original suits		Appeals.	
	1111	1112	1111	1112
Village Panchayat Courts .	10,871	9,495	..	..
Munsiffs' Courts .	54,158	51,316	..	..
District Courts .	1,019	917	3,511	3,611
High Court .	.	..	1,756	1,641
Total .	66,048	61,728	5,267	5,252

The total number of suits was 66,980 which showed a decrease of 4,335 or 6·08 per cent. from the total volume of litigation in 1111. Original suits fell by 4,320 or 6·06 per cent., and appeals by 15 or 0·02 per cent. Original suits instituted during the year showed a decrease of 15,449 from the average for the preceding quinquennium. Leaving aside the abnormal institution of original suits in 1110 on account of the amendment to the Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation, the gradual fall in the volume of litigation was sustained. One original suit was filed for every 82·55 persons against 77·16 in the previous year. The number of ordinary suits fell from 32,385 to 31,469 and of small cause suits from 33,663 to 30,259. Except Trivandrum and Quilon which showed a rise of 267 and 480 suits, respectively, all the districts recorded a fall in the number of suits filed, the heaviest fall being in Parur and Alleppey, followed by Nagercoil and Kottayam. There was a fall in respect of suits relating both to money or movable property and lands. In the former class of cases though there was a slight increase in the number of suits relating to "goods sold", "rents, renewal fees, etc., by jenmies" and "other rents", there was a fall under all other heads, the largest decrease being under "accounts stated".

In the latter class, the largest decrease was under "redemption of mortgages". The aggregate value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 1·42 crore, against Rs. 1·56 crore in 1111. The average value of a suit was Rs. 230 against Rs. 236 in the previous year. Classified according to their grades of value, there was an increase of suits of value above Rs. 5,000, between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000, and those not admitting of valuation. All other grades of suits showed a decrease, the largest fall being in suits below Rs. 30 and the smallest in respect of those between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. Small cause suits constituted 49·2 per cent. of the total litigation, against 51 per cent. in 1111.

Original Litigation.

Original Work.

24. A statement showing the details of the disposal and pendency of ordinary suits and small cause suits in the several classes of courts in the State during 1111 and 1112 is given below:—

Name of Court.	Nature of suit.	Total No. for disposal including arrears, etc.		No. disposed of.	
		1111	1112	1111	1112
Village Panchayat Courts.	Small Causes	13,128	12,713	10,600	10,908
Munsiffs' Courts.	Small Causes	30,163	28,573	23,215	22,434
	Ordinary Suits	68,575	63,746	38,506	33,571
	Total	98,738	92,319	61,721	56,005
District Courts.	Small Causes	636	332	389	231
	Ordinary Suits	3,001	3,104	933	988
	Total	3,637	3,436	1,322	1,219
	Grand Total	115,503	108,468	73,643	68,132

Name of Court.	Nature of suit.	No. pending disposal at the end of		Average duration in days of			
				Contested cases.		Uncontested cases.	
		1111	1112	1111	1112	1111	1112
Village Panchayat Courts.	Small Causes .	2,528	1,805	138	124	46	54
Munsiffs' Courts.	Small Causes .	6,948	6,139	..	..	..	..
	Ordinary Suits.	30,069	30,175	487	567	91	133
	Total .	37,017	36,314	..	..	..	..
District Courts.	Small Causes .	247	101	..	..	..	..
	Ordinary Suits.	2,068	2,116	1,303	1,301	576	528
	Total .	2,315	2,217	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total .	41,860	40,336	..	..	..	..

Village Panchayat Courts.

25. The total number of suits filed in the Village Panchayat Courts formed 15·38 per cent. of the total original litigation in the State, against 16·46 per cent. in 1111. The average value of a suit was Rs. 19·71, against Rs. 17·90 in the previous year. The largest number of suits filed was in Nagercoil; Trivandrum, Parur, Quilon and Shenkotta came next in order. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 1,805, of which 371 were more than six months and less than one year old and 213 more than one year old, against 321 and 172 cases, respectively, in 1111.

Munsiffs' Courts.

26. The total number of suits filed in the Munsiffs' Courts constituted 83·13 per cent. of the total original litigation, against 82 per cent. in the previous year. The total value of suits filed fell from Rs. 1·16 crore to Rs. 1·01 crore. The average value of a suit also fell from Rs. 213·46 to Rs. 196·67. The percentage of disposal of contested ordinary suits to the total disposal of ordinary suits was 44·83, against 35·11 in 1111, and that of contested small causes to the total disposal of small causes was 20·19 against 16·42 in the previous year. Of the

cases disposed of on the merits, those decreed in favour of the plaintiffs formed 86·83 per cent. against 86 per cent. in 1111. The average duration of contested ordinary suits exceeded one year in all except seven courts. The longest duration was in the Tiruvalla Additional Munsiff's Court, *viz.*, 944 days. Of the 36,314 suits pending disposal at the end of the year, suits of more than one but less than two years' duration and of more than two years' duration were 6,375 and 8,492, respectively, against 8,033 and 7,175, respectively, in 1111.

District Courts.

27. The number of ordinary suits filed in the District Courts formed 1·37 per cent. of the total volume of original litigation, against 1·27 per cent. in 1111. The average value of a suit rose from Rs. 3,750 to Rs. 4,302. The number of suits disposed of formed 35·48 per cent. of the number for disposal, against 36·35 per cent. in 1111. The percentage of disposal of contested ordinary suits to the total disposal of ordinary suits was 65·59, against 60·99 in the previous year. Of the ordinary suits disposed of, 68·62 per cent. related to land, against 69·67 per cent. in 1111. The average disposal of ordinary suits in all the District Courts and Second Judges' Courts rose from 62 to 66. The number of references received under the Land Acquisition Regulation rose from 46 to 117. Inclusive of arrears there were 261 such references for disposal, against 176 in the previous year. The number disposed of was 135 and formed 51·72 per cent. of the total number for disposal, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 32 and 18·18. Of the 126 references pending disposal at the end of the year 18 were more than two years old, 11 between one and two years and 82 between six months and one year. The arrears of suits of more than one year but less than two years fell from 529 to 478, while those of more than two years' duration rose from 1,009 to 1,036. Of these, 436 were more than five years old, against 453 in the previous year. The heaviest pendency of such suits was at Kottayam with 130 cases, followed by Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Parur in order.

28. The number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal, the number disposed of and the number pending at the close of the year, and their average duration in the years 1111 and 1112 are compared in the following statement :—

Execution of Decrees.

Name of Court.	No. for disposal.		No. disposed of.	
	1111	1112	1111	1112
Village Panchayat Courts	11,123	11,410	10,478	10,811
Munsiffs' Courts	127,716	146,836	91,597	108,435
District Courts	3,731	4,159	2,039	2,354
Total	142,570	162,405	4,114	121,600

Name of court.	Balance.		Average duration in days of applications in			
			Ordinary Suits.		Small Causes.	
	1111	1112	1111	1112	1111	1112
Village Panchayat Courts	645	599	..	..	16	21
Munsiffs' Courts	36,119	38,401	75	102	40	50
District Courts	1,692	1,805	230	210	45	124
Total	38,456	40,805	..	..	..	..

The total number of applications for execution of decrees, the number disposed of and the balance pending at the end of the year were more than in 1111. The percentage of applications in which full satisfaction was obtained to the total disposal fell from 8·54 to 8·45, while that of applications in which partial satisfaction was obtained rose from 13·98 to 16·94. The number of applications which proved wholly infructuous was 82,400, and formed 67·76 per cent. of the total disposal. The amount realised by issue of process rose from Rs. 30·15 lakhs to

Rs. 33·43 lakhs, while that realised without issue of process fell from Rs. 5·02 lakhs to Rs. 4·76 lakhs. Of the 40,805 applications pending at the end of the year, 6,244 were more than three but less than six months old, and 14,754 more than six months old, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 38,456, 6,828 and 12,261. Judgment debtors were imprisoned in 407 cases, against 353 in 1111. The number of cases in which immovable property was sold rose from 3,561 to 4,356. Partition was effected in 22 cases as in the previous year. Specific performance was enforced in seven cases, against none in the previous year. The number of decrees received for execution from the Cochin State rose from 22 to 34, while that of decrees from the British Indian courts fell from 118 to 108. Decrees were sent to Cochin in 27 cases and to British Indian courts in 33 cases, against 19 and 27 respectively, in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

29. In addition to the items of work detailed above, the District Courts had to dispose of miscellaneous work such as petitions under the Insolvency, the Succession Certificate and the Guardians and Wards Regulations and civil miscellaneous petitions. The total number of such petitions rose from 47,140 to 51,097, and the number disposed of from 46,360 to 50,329, the pendency at the close of the year being 768, against 780 at the close of 1111. The Munsiffs' Courts had to deal with 362,749 miscellaneous petitions, against 349,000 in 1111, of which 357,495 were disposed of against 344,471 in the previous year, the pendency at the close of the year being 5,254, against 4,529 at the close of 1111.

Government Suits.

30. There were 389 cases for disposal by the District Courts in which the Government was a party as plaintiff or as defendant. Of these, 91 cases were disposed of and in 53 of them the decision was in favour of Government.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

31. The total number of appeals for disposal including cross objections and miscellaneous appeals fell from 7,219 to 7,202, while the number disposed of rose from 3,877 to 4,061. The number pending at the close of the year was 3,141, against 3,342 at the close of the previous year. Of the regular appeals disposed of, 1,379 related to land, against 1,461 in 1111. The average duration of contested regular appeals disposed of rose from 377 days to 440 days, and of uncontested regular appeals from 216 days to 221 days. The duration of contested regular appeals was longest at Trivandrum, *viz.*, 577 days and that of uncontested regular appeals was longest at Nagercoil, *viz.*, 407 days. The heaviest accumulation of arrears was at Trivandrum, followed by Quilon, Kottayam, Nagercoil, Alleppey and Parur in order. Among the pending regular appeals those between one and two years' duration fell from 473 to 399, and those of more than two years' duration from 368 to 242. As in the previous year, all the courts except the Parur District Court had regular appeals of more than five years' duration pending, of which Trivandrum as in 1111 had the largest number *viz.*, 23 followed by Nagercoil with six appeals.

District Courts.

32. The subjoined statement compares the file, disposal and pendency of first and second appeals in the High Court during the years 1111 and 1112:—

High Court.

Particulars.	No. for disposal.		No. disposed of on the merits.	
	1111	1112	1111	1112
First Appeals	2,184	2,259	473	624
Second Appeals	2,580	2,456	600	716
Total	4,764	4,715	1,073	1,340

Particulars.	No. disposed of otherwise in		Balance at the end of	
	1111	1112	1111	1112
First Appeals .	83	91	1,628	1,544
Second Appeals .	114	117	1,866	1,623
Total .	197	208	3,494	3,167

The number of appeals for disposal fell from 4,764 to 4,715, the decrease being 49, against an increase of 234 in the previous year. The percentage of the number of appeals disposed of to the total number for disposal was 32·83, against 26·66 in 1111. Of the first appeals disposed of, 30 were heard and decided by a bench of three judges, against 14 such appeals during the previous year. The average duration of a first appeal was 917 days against 657 days, and of a second appeal 985 days against 802 days in 1111. Of the appeals pending at the close of the year, 769 first appeals and 628 second appeals were more than two years old, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 789 and 788. The number of cross objections for disposal rose from 265 to 300 and of miscellaneous appeals from orders from 617 to 689. Of these, 99 cross objections and 259 miscellaneous appeals were disposed of during the year, against 44 and 306, respectively, in 1111. The arrears under the former remained the same as in the previous year *viz.*, 221, while those under the latter increased from 311 to 430. The number of applications for review of judgment for disposal rose from 212 to 232, and the number disposed of from 57 to 99. The number of civil miscellaneous and revision petitions for disposal decreased from 5,910 to 5,328, and the number disposed of from 4,036 to 3,323. There were four references under the Income Tax Regulation for disposal, of which one was disposed of.

33. The decrees of Munsiffs were confirmed in 50·47 per cent., modified in 13·24 per cent. and reversed in 36·29 per cent. of the appeals, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 52·73, 13·41 and 33·86. As regards the original work of the District and Second Judges, the percentage of confirmation fell from 53·90 to 49·86, while those of modification and reversal rose from 28·12 and 17·98 to 30·73 and 19·41, respectively. In respect of the appellate work of the District and Second Judges, the percentage of confirmation fell from 65·50 to 64·25, while those of modification and reversal rose from 14·00 and 20·50, to 15·22 and 20·53, respectively. Of the decrees of the Munsiffs modified and reversed by the District Judges, the High Court on second appeal restored the decisions in 80 cases, against 39 in the previous year, thereby raising the percentage of confirmation of Munsiffs' decrees from 50·47 to 53·19.

Quality of Work of Lower Courts.

34. The number of cases before the High Court in which the Government was a party rose from 270 to 279. Of these, 87 were disposed of against 48 in 1111, the decision in 62 being in favour of Government against 30 in the previous year.

Government Suits and Appeals.

Debt Conciliation Boards.

35. The Agriculturists' Relief Regulation was passed during the year. The Regulation provides for the establishment of boards for the conciliation of agriculturists' debts and for the reduction for a period of three years, of the interest to a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum in respect of debts existing on the date of the commencement of the Regulation. In regard to debts arising after the commencement of the Regulation, the rate of interest for a period of three years is not to exceed six per cent per annum in the case of secured debts and decree debts or nine per cent. in the case of unsecured debts. As regards paddy loans, interest is limited to nine per cent. per annum. The arrest of agriculturists in execution

of decrees for money has also been abolished except in cases of fraudulent evasion of payment by debtors able to pay.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Regulation, seven Conciliation Boards were sanctioned during the last quarter of the year, two at Kottayam and one each at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Muvattupuzha and Quilon. One of the Conciliation Officers was appointed Chief Conciliation Officer. Applications for conciliation received during the year numbered 297. The largest number of applications were received at Nagercoil, *viz.*, 116, followed by Trivandrum (41), Quilon (38) Alleppey (35), Kottayam I (27), Muvattupuzha (24), and Kottayam II (16). The total number of applications disposed of was 67. Nagercoil disposed of the largest number of applications *viz.*, 30, Muvattupuzha and Trivandrum coming next with 9 and 8, respectively. The total value of debts sought to be conciliated amounted to Rs. 4·69 lakhs, and the total value of debts involved in the applications disposed of amounted to Rs. 1·26 lakh.

36. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of Administration of Justice during the years 1111 and 1112:—

Finance.

Particulars.		1111	1112
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts		47,737	57,374
Expenditure	High Court	1,46,358	1,55,285
	Civil and Sessions Courts	7,70,362	7,48,739
	Criminal Courts	1,63,544	1,69,100
	Government Law Officers	1,04,615	1,04,849
	Conciliation Boards	..	8,511
	Total	11,84,879	11,86,484

The receipts and expenditure under Administration of Justice in Chapter III include those on account of the Law College and the hostel attached thereto which are under the control of the High Court, but they have been excluded from the above statement and have been incorporated in the chapter on public instruction.

CHAPTER VI.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Meetings.

The constitution and powers of the State Legislature have been described in Chapter II. The first Sri Mulam Assembly and the first Sri Chitra State Council constituted under Regulation II of 1108 and composed of members returned at the general election held in Mithunam 1108 were dissolved in Meenam 1112. A general election was held in Medam and the prominent features of the election are detailed below. The second Assembly and the second Council were summoned in Mithunam 1112. The Assembly met four times during the year and sat for 29 days in all, of which 24 days were set apart for official and five for non-official business. The Council also met four times lasting for 18 days in all, of which 15 days were allotted for official and three for non-official business. There were, besides, two joint sittings of the two Houses in Mithunam and Karkatakam 1112 in the first of which the Dewan delivered a welcome address to the members of the newly constituted Chambers and in the second one, the budget for 1113 was presented by the Financial Secretary to Government.

The General Election—Sri Mulam Assembly.

2. In the general election held in Medam 1112, the total number of electors for the Sri Mulam Assembly according to the final electoral rolls was 500,568 which formed nearly 9·97 per cent. of the State population. Of the total number, 339,806 electors were men and 160,762 women. According to communities, 173,989 were Nayars, 71,604 were Ezhavas, 86,397 other Hindus, 34,414 Muslims, 12,152 Latin Catholics, 106,222 Syrian Christians, and 15,725 other Christians. Of the 17 general territorial constituencies and 5 special constituencies scheduled to return 43 and 5 members, respectively, election was avoided in 5

general and 3 special constituencies which returned unopposed 17 and 3 members, respectively, so that poll had to be taken only in 12 general and 2 special constituencies. The percentage of the number polled to the total strength of each community in the above constituencies in which poll had to be taken was 52·79 for Nayars, 62·06 for Christians, 45·22 for Ezhavas and 32·68 for Muslims. Taking the percentage of voters who polled to the total voting strength of each constituency, it is seen that the highest percentage, *viz.*, 88, was in the Pathanamthitta constituency and the lowest percentage, *viz.*, 18·6, in the Quilon *cum* Kottarakara constituency. The average percentage for all the constituencies was 52. There was no contest for any of the 8 seats reserved for Ezhavas in the Assembly. The Muslims contested two of the three seats and the Latin Catholics contested one of the three seats reserved for those communities. Five candidates for the Assembly forfeited their securities.

Election to the Sri Chitra State Council.

3. For the Sri Chitra State Council, the total number of electors was 32,880 which formed 0·64 per cent. of the State population. Of these, 27,155 were men and 5,725 women. Nayars numbered 10,705, Ezhavas 1,549, other Hindus 9,462, Muslims 1,690, Latin Catholics 777, Syrian Christians 7,399, and other Christians 1,278. Of the 10 general and 6 special constituencies scheduled to return 16 and 6 members, respectively, election was avoided in 3 general and 3 special constituencies, which returned unopposed 5 and 3 members, respectively, so that poll took place only in the remaining constituencies. The percentage of voters polled to the voting strength of each community in these constituencies was 64·28 among Nayars, 63·79 among Christians, 65·15 among Ezhavas and 66·16 among Muslims. Taking the percentage of voters polled to the total voting strength of each constituency, the highest percentage, *viz.*, 95, was in the Municipal Councils constituency. The average percentage for all the constituencies together was 63. There was no contest for one of the two seats reserved for Ezhavas and for the one seat reserved for Muslims. Two candidates for the Council forfeited their securities.

4. The following official Bills were finally passed by both the Chambers of the Legislature, and they received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja and became law: —

Enactments.

(i) *The Travancore Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill.* (Regulation I of 1112). It provides for the preservation of ancient monuments and objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest.

(ii) *The Travancore Rubber Control Bill.* (Regulation II of 1112). It provides for the control of the extension of cultivation of rubber in the State.

(iii) *The Travancore Agriculturists' Relief Bill.* (Regulation III of 1112). It makes certain provisions to relieve agricultural indebtedness. This is referred to in detail in paragraph 35 of Chapter V.

(iv) *The Travancore Life Assurance Companies Bill*—(Regulation IV of 1112). It provides for the regulation of life assurance companies.

(v) *The Travancore Co-operative Societies Bill*—(Regulation V of 1112). It consolidates and amends the law relating to co-operative societies in the State.

(vi) *The Travancore Boilers Bill*—(Regulation VI of 1112). It consolidates and amends the law relating to steam boilers.

(vii) *The Travancore Bar Council Bill*—(Regulation VII of 1112). It provides for the constitution and incorporation of a Bar Council in the State.

(viii) *The Travancore Trade Unions Bill*—(Regulation VIII of 1112). It provides for the registration of trade unions and defines the law relating to such unions in the State.

(ix) *The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill*—(Regulation IX of 1112). It amends the Survey and Boundaries Regulation, X of 1094, by penalising the placing of any mark or object which is not a survey mark.

(x) *The Travancore Income Tax Regulation (Amendment) Bill*—(Regulation X of 1112). It amends the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096, with a view to enhance the rate of income tax on certain incomes and to impose a super tax on certain others—*vide* paragraph 33 of Chapter IV where it is mentioned in detail.

(xi) *The Travancore Identification of Prisoners Bill*—(Regulation XI of 1112). It authorises the taking of measurements and photographs of convicts and others arrested in connection with certain offences.

(xii) *The Travancore Forest Regulation (Amendment) Bill*—(Regulation XII of 1112). It empowers a Forest Officer to demand surety for appearance when any arrested person is released on his executing a bond for his future appearance.

(xiii) *The Travancore General Clauses Regulation (Amendment) Bill*—(Regulation XIII of 1112). It amends the General Clauses Regulation, II of 1072, with a view to adjust to the changes made by the Government in the designation of the Head Sirkar Vakil into 'Advocate-General', of the Assistant Head Sirkar Vakils and District Court Sirkar Vakils into 'Government Pleaders' and of the Darbar Physician into 'Surgeon-General.'

Besides the above enactments, four Proclamations were issued by His Highness the Maharaja. The first of them, dated the 1st Chingam 1112, repeals the Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition Proclamation dated the 3rd Mithunam 1111. The second is the famous Temple Entry Proclamation dated the 27th Tulam 1112 which removes the restrictions placed on certain classes of Hindus from entering or worshipping in Sirkar temples. Detailed mention about this has been made in Chapter I. The third Proclamation dated the 9th Vrischikam 1112 enacts certain rules under the Temple Entry Proclamation. The fourth Proclamation of the same date rectifies the omission of the word 'Bala' before the words 'Rama Varma' in the name of His Highness the Maharaja.

Pending Official Bills.

5. The select committees to which the Trivandrum City Municipal Bill and the Travancore District Municipalities Bill were referred by the first Assembly were not able to finish their labours and present their reports for want of time. Motions were passed by the second Assembly that these Bills be committed to joint committees of both chambers and these motions received the concurrence of the second Council. The Travancore Civil Courts' Powers (Amendment) Bill which was pending with the Assembly for its second reading at the commencement of the year under report was taken up but was recommitted to a select committee for further consideration. The Travancore Trade Disputes Bill, the Travancore Workmen's Compensation Bill, the Travancore Factories Bill and the Travancore Medical Registration Bill were all referred to select committees of the second Assembly.

Pending Private Bills.

6. The Travancore Hindu Widows Remarriage Bill was passed in the Assembly and it was passed in the Council with one amendment. The Travancore Kammala Bill which is intended to define and amend the law relating to marriage, succession etc., of the Malayalam-speaking Kammalas, and the Travancore Child Marriage Restraint Bill were both pending with select committees of the Assembly. The Travancore Compensation for Improvements Bill which was passed by the Assembly in 1111 was taken up for consideration in the Council, but the Bill lapsed when the House was dissolved. The Transfers and Bequests to Unborn Persons Bill, which is designed to remove certain existing disabilities in respect of the power of disposition of property for the benefit of persons not in existence at the date of such disposition, was introduced in the Council and referred to a select committee of that Chamber. Leave was granted by the Council for introducing the Travancore Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Bill, a non- official measure designed to exclude only lunatics and idiots by birth from inheritance in communities governed by the Hindu Law.

7. The budget for 1113 M. E. was discussed by the Sri Mulam Assembly and passed subject to three token cuts of rupee one each, the object of the three token motions being, (i) to press the need for the restoration of the half rupee cut effected in the grant given to Vernacular School teachers; (ii) to urge the enhancement of the territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction of Conciliation Boards; and (iii) to point out to Government the necessity of devoting more attention to the local needs of the people in the rural parts, especially in the improvement of means of communication. The above cuts were accepted by the Government and were given effect to in presenting the demands for grants to the Sri Chitra State Council. The Council voted all the demands as presented to it. The Houses also voted during the year supplementary grants to the extent of Rs. 3,57,257, of which a sum of Rs. 2,05,000 was for minting silver and copper coins.

Financial Business.

8. Notice was given of 1,230 questions in the Assembly, of which, 84 were disallowed being in contravention of the rules. Of the rest, answers were got ready for 714 questions, but only 690 were answered, the remaining 24 questions having lapsed. The average number of questions answered on each day was 24. Of the questions answered, 29 per cent. related to local needs and public works, 9 per cent. to appointments in public service and communal claims thereto, 9 per cent. to education, 10 per cent. to medical aid and public health, 7 per cent. to land revenue and the rest to other departments and miscellaneous matters. In the State Council, notice was given of 488 questions, of which 45 were disallowed, being in contravention of the rules. Of the rest, 282 questions were answered during the year. The average number of questions answered on a day was 18. Of the questions answered, 23 per cent. related to local needs and public works, 11 per cent. to education, 20 per cent. to appointments in public service and communal claims thereto, 7 per cent. to medical aid and public health, 5 per cent. to land revenue and the rest to other departments and miscellaneous matters.

Questions.

9. The following six resolutions were passed by the Assembly during the year :—

Resolutions

(i) That wherever possible Travancoreans be engaged for working Government contracts under the P. W. D. and other departments ;

(ii) That the prohibition against the cultivation of tobacco be removed ;

(iii) That the recommendations of the Minor Irrigation Committee be accepted and immediate steps be taken to carry them out ;

(iv) That in future 50 per cent. of the magistrates' vacancies be filled by direct recruitment from the Bar;

(v) That a standing committee be organised with a view to safeguard and advance the interests of cocoanut industry in Travancore; and

(vi) That the members of the Travancore Legislature be given an annual allowance of Rs. 1,200 each.

No resolution was passed in the Council.

Miscellaneous.

10. Motions for adjournment of business in order to discuss matters of urgent public importance were moved on two occasions in the Assembly and on one occasion in the Council, but none of them was passed. A Deputy President was elected for the reconstituted Assembly and a salary of Rs 3,000 per annum was also voted for him. The Council passed a motion offering birthday greetings to His Highness the Maharaja and expressing gratitude to His Highness for allowing temple entry to all classes of Hindus. Both the Chambers discussed the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the audit and appropriation report for 1110 M. E. Two members each on the Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Finance Committee for 1113 and also on the Economic Development Board were elected by the Assembly and one member each on these bodies was elected by the Council. The Houses also elected five members each on the Advisory Board of Agriculture

CHAPTER VII.

PROTECTION.

Police.

Commissioner. *Rajyarakshapravina R. Pitchu Aiyangar.*

Strength, Recruitment and Discipline.

The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force on the last day of the year was 2,605 officers and men, against 2,595 at the close of the previous year. In addition to the permanent force, there was a temporary staff of 24 men employed during the year. The number of Inspectors was 85 as in the previous year. There was one member of the permanent police force to every 2·93 square miles of the area of the State, to every 1,954 of its population, and to every 1·2 cognizable cases. Two Inspectors and 103 constables were directly recruited during the year. Of the 106 constables recruited, 15 held the English School Leaving Certificates and 33 the Vernacular School Leaving Certificates. There were 9 dismissals against 7 in the previous year. Nineteen officers and 894 men were otherwise punished departmentally. Rewards amounting to Rs. 1,365 were awarded to 25 Inspectors 2 Sub-Inspectors, 35 Head Constables and 551 constables for meritorious service and to 17 private persons for assistance given to the police. There were 106 recruits under training in the Recruits' School at the beginning of the year and 106 more were admitted during the year. One hundred and forty-five recruits were sent out after training in the school. Besides the usual course of instruction, classes in first aid were also held. The scheme of lectures, by the higher grades of police officers, organised during the previous year was continued. The strength of the armed reserve was 189 as in the previous year. Village vigilance committees to help the police in their work were organised during the year in 642 villages.

2. The total number of grave crimes reported during the years 1111 and 1112 is given in the subjoined statement :—

Crimes.

Nature of crime.	Number of cases.	
	1111	1112
Murder	114	95
Culpable homicide	10	11
Dacoity	5	17
Robbery	56	64
House breaking and theft	369	355
Cattle theft	104	87
Theft (ordinary)	599	568
Total	1,257	1,197

*There was an increase of crime under culpable homicide, dacoity and robbery, while there was a fall under the other heads. In the case of murder, the motives which actuated the deed were the following:

Motive or cause		*Number of cases.*
Jealousy or sex	...	15
Drink	..	12
Property dispute	...	13
Money dispute	...	4
Other causes	...	51
Total	...	95

The implements or means adopted for the perpetration of the crimes were knife, chopper, dagger, axe, pestle, drowning, hand, stick, poison and strangulation. There were four cases of infanticide as in the previous year. In three cases the mothers committed suicide. The remaining case was under investigation. There was no case of cattle poisoning as in the previous year. The total value of property lost through crime fell from Rs. 65,034

to Rs. 63,190, and property to the value of Rs. 25,843 was recovered, against Rs. 27,218 in the previous year. The percentage of recovery was 41 against 42 in 1111.

Investigation.

3. The total number of cognisable cases for investigation was 3,225 against 3,254 in 1111. Five hundred and sixty-five cases were referred as false, 249 as undetectable, and 23 were not investigated under Section 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year was 198, against 251 at the end of 1111. The number of cases charged during the year was 2,190, against 2,126 in 1111. The percentage of cases detected rose from 41·7 to 48, and that of persons convicted from 31·7 to 43·4.

Time taken for Disposal of Cases by Magistracy.

4. The time taken by the magistracy for the disposal of cases charged, referred and undetected was 64, 42 and 45 days, respectively, against 45, 33 and 32 days, in 1111.

Counterfeiting Coins and Currency Notes.

5. Cases of counterfeit coining reported during the year was 21, against 34 in 1111. Of these, 19 cases were charged and two referred as mistakes of fact. Of the cases charged, eight ended in conviction and the remaining 11 were pending trial. The accused in almost all these cases were either goldsmiths or blacksmiths. There was no case of counterfeiting currency notes, though two cases of possession and uttering forged currency notes were reported. One of these was pending trial and the other pending preliminary enquiry.

Prevention of Crime.

6. The number of habitual criminals brought under police surveillance during the year was 140, against 119 in the previous year. Forty-one persons were removed from the list as they were no longer addicted to crime and 25 persons on account of death and other causes. The number of bad characters at large on the last day of the year was 428, against 338 in the previous year, and of these 120 were out of view. The number convicted was 71.

Security for Good Behaviour.

7. In respect of security for good behaviour the number of cases put up during the year was 393. Of the total number of 1,363 persons put up before the magistracy including those whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 102 persons were ordered to furnish security, of whom 59 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for failure to furnish security, 613 persons were discharged, and the cases against the rest were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.

8. The number of arrests made by the police during the year was 3,275, against 3,478 in 1111. The total number of persons charged, including those whose cases were pending trial at the end of the previous year, was 3,890, of whom 1,687 were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 7,816 and 1,578. The number of processes received for service by the police decreased from 175,966 to 168,378 and the number served, including those pending at the beginning of the year, from 152,863 to 145,527. The number of warrants which remained unexecuted at the end of the year was 107 against 202 at the end of 1111. Of these, five were pending for more than one year. Five persons escaped from custody, against seven in the previous year. All the five persons were recaptured. The number of original cases handled by the prosecuting staff fell from 1,528 to 1,413, of which 373 cases ended in conviction and 62 cases were committed to the sessions making a total of 435 cases of successful prosecution. The number of appeal cases opposed by the prosecuting staff was 205, the percentage of unsuccessful appeals being 80·5 as against 59·4 in 1111. Two new police out-posts were established during the year, one in the Kottayam District and the other in the Devicolam District. No prosecution was started during the year for preferring false complaints.

The Criminal Intelligence Department.

9. The investigation branch of the Criminal Intelligence Department investigated several cases which related to crimes of importance or in respect of which complaints were made against the local police. Several documents received from the Education Department and the magistracy were examined in the Criminal Intelligence Bureau and expert opinion on handwriting offered. The Bureau examined counterfeit coins and currency notes in 19 cases and issued the necessary certificates. A small chemical laboratory was maintained in the Bureau where coins could be chemically examined and counterfeit ones detected. Identification of typewriters was successfully done in several cases by means of the specimens of typewritten matter preserved in the Bureau. The institution was equipped with the necessary appliances for recording foot prints found in scenes of crime. A booklet was issued by the Bureau to the police on the identification of weapons used in shooting cases. The number of professional criminals history-sheeted increased from 514 in 1111 to 619 in 1112. Weekly crime and occurrence sheets and monthly crime reviews were prepared in the Bureau and published in the Police Gazette.

The number of finger-print slips received for search in the Finger Print Bureau was 2,075. Of these, 270 slips were traced by the Bureau and 51 slips through other bureaux. The number of slips received for record during the year was 1,017 and the number on record on the last day of the year after eliminating 1,174 slips was 22,012. Expert evidence was given in 53 cases.

Motor Traffic— Early History.

10. The first motor vehicle was registered towards the close of 1087 and the first motor driving licence was issued a few months later. The task of directing and controlling motor traffic has, since its inception, been vested in the Police Department. The first attempt to deal statutorily with motor traffic was made in Regulation VII of 1087 which was replaced by Regulation V of 1090. The existing law is

contained in Regulation VI of 1094. Rules were framed in 1099 in exercise of the powers reserved under Section 12 of that Regulation ; and those rules were supplemented and revised from time to time to suit the changing conditions of traffic. With the increase in the volume of work the necessity was felt for appointing an officer for examining the fitness of motor vehicles plying for hire and for regulating motor traffic, and accordingly a Motor Bus Inspector was appointed in 1092. The post was abolished temporarily in 1103, the duty of examining buses being entrusted to approved examiners (mostly officers of the Public Works Department), and the regulation of traffic being placed under the control of a Traffic Inspector newly appointed for the purpose. More Traffic Inspectors were appointed later on and they were borne on the Inspectorate of the Police Department. From the beginning of 1107 the control of traffic was placed under the charge of a separate District Superintendent of Police. In 1108 the number of Traffic Inspectors was increased to seven and the examination of buses conducted mostly by the officers of the Public Works Department was thereafter entrusted to Traffic Inspectors. The work of issuing driving licences, drivers' badges, conductors' passes, etc., is attended to in the office of the Traffic Superintendent of Police.

Growth of Motor Traffic.

11. Since 1087 when the first motor vehicle was registered there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of motor vehicles registered in the State. The subjoined statement indicates the condition of motor traffic during the last five years :—

Particulars.	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112
Buses plying for hire	945	1,016	1,056	1,039	919
Cars plying for hire	247	225	147	134	156
Motor vehicles newly registered	285	438	536	488	486
Driving licences issued	5,066	4,541	4,265	4,119	4,417
Receipts in Rupees	60,028	67,447	68,295	69,302	66,845

12. The Traffic Inspectors spent on an average 251 days each on circuit, the total distance covered being 51,044 miles.

Work of Traffic Inspectors.

Buses were inspected on the road 1,544 times and stopped on 154 occasions on account of defects. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,154 and 230. The number of cases prosecuted on investigation was 2,250, against 2,356 in 1111.

13. The number of offences relating to motor vehicles reported for action was 4,564, of which 39 were cases under the

Offences relating to Motor Vehicles.

Penal Code, 4,512 under the Motor Vehicles Regulation and Rules and the remaining 13 under other Regulations. Eight hundred and thirty-six cases were reported for departmental action and 3,158 cases charged. Of the cases charged, 2,413 ended in conviction, 393 in discharge and 321 were pending trial at the end of the year. In the cases charged before the courts, 3,666 persons were involved; 2,977 of them were convicted and 358 were discharged, while the cases against the remaining 331 persons were pending disposal at the end of the year. Overloading and failure to adhere to prescribed timings and routes and driving without licence formed a large percentage of the cases. Cases relating to failure to renew hire permits, failure to produce licence when required to do so and failure to observe the provisions regarding lights, bells, horns, brakes, mirrors, speed indicators and other appliances were also numerous.

14. The number of accidents caused by motor vehicles rose from 83 in 1111 to 110 in 1112. Thirty-eight persons died

Motor Accidents.

and 97 persons sustained injuries as a result of these accidents.

15. The number of carriages registered under the Hackney Carriages Regulation in the towns of Trivandrum, Quilon and

Hackney Carriages.

Alleppey was 206, 138 and 210, respectively, against 116, 162 and 210 in 1111. The total number of persons licensed to drive was 577 as in the previous year.

16. The receipts of the Police Department amounted to Rs. 88,042 against Rs. 89,363 in 1111. The receipts were made up mostly of collections under the Motor Vehicles Regulation and fees for the examination of motor buses. The total cost of the department during the year was Rs. 7,46,457 against Rs. 7,08,832 in 1111.

Finance.

Army.

Commandant.

Lieut. Col. H. S. Stewart (from 1-1-1112 to 2-8-1112).

Major B. E. A. Connel McDowell (Offg. from 3-8-1112 to 32-11-1112).

Lieut. Col. H. L. Watkis M. C. (from 1-12-1112 to the end of the year).

17. The Travancore State Forces consist of His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard, the First, the Second and the Third Travancore Nayar Infantry units, the Artillery and the State Forces Band. The Infantry units are commanded by British or State Officers and controlled by a Commandant who is usually a British Officer not below the rank of a Major. His Highness' Body Guard is at present commanded by the Commandant himself. The artillery unit is organised into two saluting batteries of four guns each.

General.

The headquarters office of the army was moved from the old cantonment to the new building at Pangode during the year. The construction of buildings at Pangode to accommodate the army now in the old cantonment area was in progress.

18. His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer a coronation medal on one State officer who was deputed as the representative of the Travancore State Forces at the coronation of His Majesty at London. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to present coronation medals to the Elaya Raja, a few State Officers and 16 non-commissioned officers and men at the Public Darbar held in Karkatakam 1112.

Outstanding Events.

His Highness was pleased to confer the local rank of Major on Capt. H.W.W. Rich, one of the battalion commanders. Eight gentlemen cadets were selected by His Highness the Maharaja during the year and were commissioned as Probationary Second Lieutenants after a period of about 10 months' training in the Army Training School.

Strength.

19. The strength of the First, the Second and the Third Nayar Infantry was 767, 717 and 221 respectively at the end of the year. The strength of His Highness' Body Guard was 67.

Training.

20. The Army Training School continued to do useful work and a number of instructors were trained in the institution in various subjects. The personnel of the various units was trained in tactics and arms in addition to ceremonial. Considerable advance was made in musketry and bayonet fighting by the infantry units and in the standard of riding by the Body Guard.

Courses and Attachments.

21. Nine State officers, four Indian officers and seven non-commissioned officers underwent attachment with Indian army units for preliminary training in signalling, and arms and for educational training. Two State officers, two Indian officers and nine non-commissioned officers and one sepoy attended the army schools of instruction, *viz.*, S. A. S. Pachmarhi, P. T. School, Ambala, Army Signal School, Poona and the Army School of Education, Belgaum. One gentleman cadet was undergoing training in the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

Health of the Forces.

22. The percentage of daily average sick in the State Forces Hospital rose from 1·8 in 1111 to 2 in 1112. The increase was due to minor fevers and local injuries particularly among the recruits consequent on fatigue duties and the sudden change in life and environments of the recruits. Cinema lectures on health subjects were given to the men in the army by the Public Health Department. A mosquito survey was

conducted in the lines and adjoining localities to investigate the causes of malaria and filaria.

Receipts and Expenditure.

23. The receipts from the army amounted to Rs. 2,548 in 1112 against Rs. 3,784 in 1111 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,50,036 against Rs. 5,99,532. The expenditure on superannuation and retired allowances amounted to Rs. 1,00,655.

Arms and Ammunition.

24. The number of licences issued during the year for the import of fire-arms, cartridges detonators, dynamite, etc., was 95. Arms and ammunition were brought into the State by 90 licensees either as personal effects or as articles of trade. Twelve export licences were also issued for arms, ammunition, etc. Licences granted for the manufacture of arms and ammunition and military stores numbered 5 and those for sale 99. The total number of licences issued to persons to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed in the State was 5,675 and the amount of fees levied was Rs. 7,340. Under the Explosives Regulation V of 1079, 54 licences were issued. No licence for shooting under the Forest Regulation was issued during the year.

Jails.

The Central Prison.

Superintendent. *Mr. M. Pothen, B. A.*

Strength.

25. The following table shows the number of prisoners in the Central Prison under the different classes in 1112 :—

Class of prisoners.	Strength at the beginning of 1112.	Admitted in 1112.	Discharged in 1112.	Strength at the end of 1112.
Convicted .	689	1,004	956	737
Under-trial .	30	55	72	13
Civil .	8	52	54	6
Total .	727	1,111	1,082	756

Of the 756 prisoners that remained at the end of the year, 743 were males and 13 females. The total daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the Central Prison was 720, against 704 in the previous year.

Convicted Prisoners.

26. Of the 1,004 convicted prisoners admitted during the year, 13 were females. Of the male prisoners, 751 were convicted for offences under the Penal Code and 240 for offences under other laws. Of the females, 9 were convicted for offences under the Penal Code and the remaining 4 for offences under other laws. Six hundred and sixty-nine of the convicted male prisoners newly admitted were Hindus, 103 Mahomedans, 218 Christians and one Black Jew. Fifteen of them were above 60 years of age, 145 between 41 and 60 years of age and 830 between 16 and 40, and one under 16 years. 347 of the convicted male prisoners were literate. Of the 13 female convicts, 9 were Hindus, 3 Christians including one Anglo-Indian and one a Mahomedan; and 11 of them were illiterate. Two of the female convicts were above 60 years of age, 4 between 41 and 60 years, 6 between 16 and 40 years, and one under 16 years. Nine hundred and fifty-six convicted prisoners were released during the year. Under the remission system 179 prisoners were released, the maximum remission and gratuity earned being 32 months and 17 days and Rs. 41 chs. 25 respectively by a convict warder. The largest number of convicts came as usual from the Trivandrum taluk, the Neyyattinkara taluk following. Eighteen of the convicts were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life and the remaining to various terms of rigorous or simple imprisonment. The number of habitual prisoners admitted during the year was 167 against 256 in the previous year. Of these, 100 including two females had one previous conviction, 34 had two previous convictions, and the rest had more than two. Those who had previous convictions formed 16·65 per cent. of the convicts admitted during the year, against 24·36 per cent. in 1111. The average daily strength of convict prisoners was 701, against 671 in 1111.

Discipline and Conduct.

27. The number of jail offences recorded and punishments inflicted fell from 132 in 1111 to 102 during the year under report. The offences were remissness in work, use of prohibited articles, quarrel, assault, insubordination and other breaches of jail discipline. Separate, cellular and solitary confinement was awarded in 22 cases, corporal punishment in one case and other miscellaneous punishments in the remaining 79 cases.

Education of Convicts.

28. Religious and moral instruction was imparted to convicts by honorary workers and philanthropic bodies. Teachers from the Education Department continued to impart elementary education to adolescent male convicts. The class for casuals began with 11 students and 19 students were admitted during the year. Twenty-four were discharged leaving 6 at the end of the year. The class for habituals began with 10 students and 16 joined the class during the year. Of these 15 were discharged, leaving 11 at the end of the year.

Health and Mortality.

29. The number of prisoners admitted into the Jail Hospital rose from 31 to 43 and the daily average number of sick from 0·74 to 1·74. The percentage of the average sick to the average strength was 0·24, against 0·11 in 1111. There were 14 deaths against 16 in the previous year. Of these, four each were due to pneumonia and disease of the digestive system, two to enteric fever, and one each to filariasis, tuberculosis, disease of the circulatory system and disease of the urinary system. Of the 956 convict prisoners discharged during the year, 496 gained weight while in jail.

Cost of Maintenance.

30. The cost per head under dieting charges rose from Rs. 43 chs. 24 cash 14 to Rs. 45 chs. 2 cash 9, and that of clothing and bedding from Rs. 6 chs. 14 cash 7 to Rs. 8 chs. 7 cash 11. The hospital charges per head fell from Rs. 8 chs. 19 cash 13 to Rs. 7 chs. 5 cash 9.

The total cost per head rose from Rs. 125 chs. 3 cash 15 to Rs. 138 chs. 12 cash 8.

Receipts and Expenditure.

31. The subjoined statement shows the receipts from and the expenditure on the Central Prison during 1111 and 1112:—

Particulars.		1111	1112
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	Jail manufactures	23,767	18,561
	Miscellaneous	1,515	1,330
	Total	25,282	19,891
Expenditure		84,108	98,415

Lock-ups.

32. Persons sentenced to imprisonment for a month or for a less period by the criminal courts in the mofussil are confined in the station lock-ups, while those sentenced to longer terms by such courts and those sentenced to imprisonment for any term by the criminal courts at Trivandrum are sent to the Central Prison. The number of prisoners confined in the station lock-ups during 1112 was 32,245 against 21,541 in 1111. These included convicts and under-trial prisoners.

Registration.

Director. *Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai, F. R. S. A.*

Registry Offices.

33. The number of District Registrars' offices and of permanent and temporary Sub-Registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 3, 77 and 3, respectively.

Number of Documents Registered.

34. The number of documents presented for registration rose from 262,542 in 1111, to 286,093 in 1112, showing an increase of 23,551 or 9 per cent. Including 31 documents pending registration at the beginning of the year, the total number of documents dealt with was 286,124, of which 286,068 were registered, 14 refused registration and 6 documents returned unregistered at the request of the parties. The remaining 36 documents were pending disposal at the close of the year, of which 8 were under reference to the District Registrars for adjudication of stamp duty and 28 in various stages of registration enquiry. The percentage of documents registered on the day of their presentation was 99·3, against 99·4 in 1111. The number of documents remaining unclaimed at the close of the year was 1,164, against 1,135 at the end of the previous year. Five documents alone had to be returned to the parties by registered anchal, against 67 in 1111.

Value of Transactions.

35. The work of the department showed progress in all directions. The aggregate value of transactions increased from Rs. 5·71 crores in 1111 to Rs. 7·06 crores in 1112 or by 23·5 per cent. The value of transactions affecting immovable property increased from Rs. 5·50 crores to Rs. 6·76 crores and that of transactions relating to movable property from Rs. 20·96 lakhs to Rs. 29·88 lakhs. The average value of a document relating to immovable property also rose from Rs. 221 to Rs. 247 and that relating to movable property from Rs. 172 to Rs. 248. There was also a rise in the average value of a registered document from Rs. 218 to Rs. 247. The average number of registrations for an office also rose from 3,281 to 3,576 and the average registration fee for a document from Re. 1 chs. 11 cash 13 to Re. 1 chs. 19 cash 2.

Classes of Documents.

36. The number of registrations affecting immovable property was 273,207 or 95·6 per cent. of the total registrations, against 249,488 or 95 per cent. in the previous year. Of these, mortgages and sales constituted 39·2 per cent. and 23·3 per cent., respectively, against 41·7 per cent. and 22·2 per cent. in the previous year. The total number of sale deeds

relating to both movable and immovable property was 64,974, and their value Rs. 2·11 crores against 57,060 and Rs. 1·33 crores, respectively, in 1111. The number of transactions relating to immovable property of value below Rs. 100 was only 1,24,854, or 43·6 per cent., against 148,529 or 56·6 per cent., in 1111. The number of registrations relating to movable property was 12,043 and formed 4·2 per cent. of the total number of registrations, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 12,164 and 4·6 per cent. The number of wills presented for registration was 818, against 844 in 1111. Christians formed the largest number of testators (287), followed by Nayars (280), Ezhavas (89), Brahmins (40), Mahomedans (13) and all other classes (109). Forty-four sealed covers containing wills were deposited with the District Registrars, against 31 in 1111. The number of unopened covers in deposit at the end of the year was 434, of which 189 belonged to Nayars, 122 to Christians, 57 to Ezhavas, 31 to Brahmins, 7 to Mahomedans and 28 to other classes.

Chitties.

37. Two hundred and four *chitties* were registered during the year, against 135 in 1111. The total number of *chitties* registered since the enactment of the Chitties Regulation, III of 1094 was 15,337, of which 8,905 terminated by the close of 1111 and 748 in 1112. The number of *chitties* working at the end of the year was 5,684, and their total capital amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 6,228 and Rs. 86 lakhs. Six prosecutions were instituted by the department for offences under the Chitties Regulation. In three cases the accused were convicted. Of the remaining three cases, two were withdrawn and one was pending disposal at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous.

38. Applications for searches of all kinds numbered 15,574, of which 3,734 related to general searches. Of the latter, 2,236 were for encumbrance certificates in connection with the grant of agricultural loans. Prompt attention was paid to their disposal so that 1,717 applications were disposed of within one week

and only five applications were pending for more than a month. Including arrears, there were 28 appeals for disposal by the District Registrars, of which 17 were disposed of leaving 11 pending at the close of the year. Documents registered by or in favour of co-operative societies fell from 1,353 in 1111 to 1,186 in 1112. The fees waived in respect of registration and searches made on behalf of co-operative societies and searches for the Land Revenue and other departments and the grant of copies of documents amounted to Rs. 20,777, against Rs. 16,315 in the previous year.

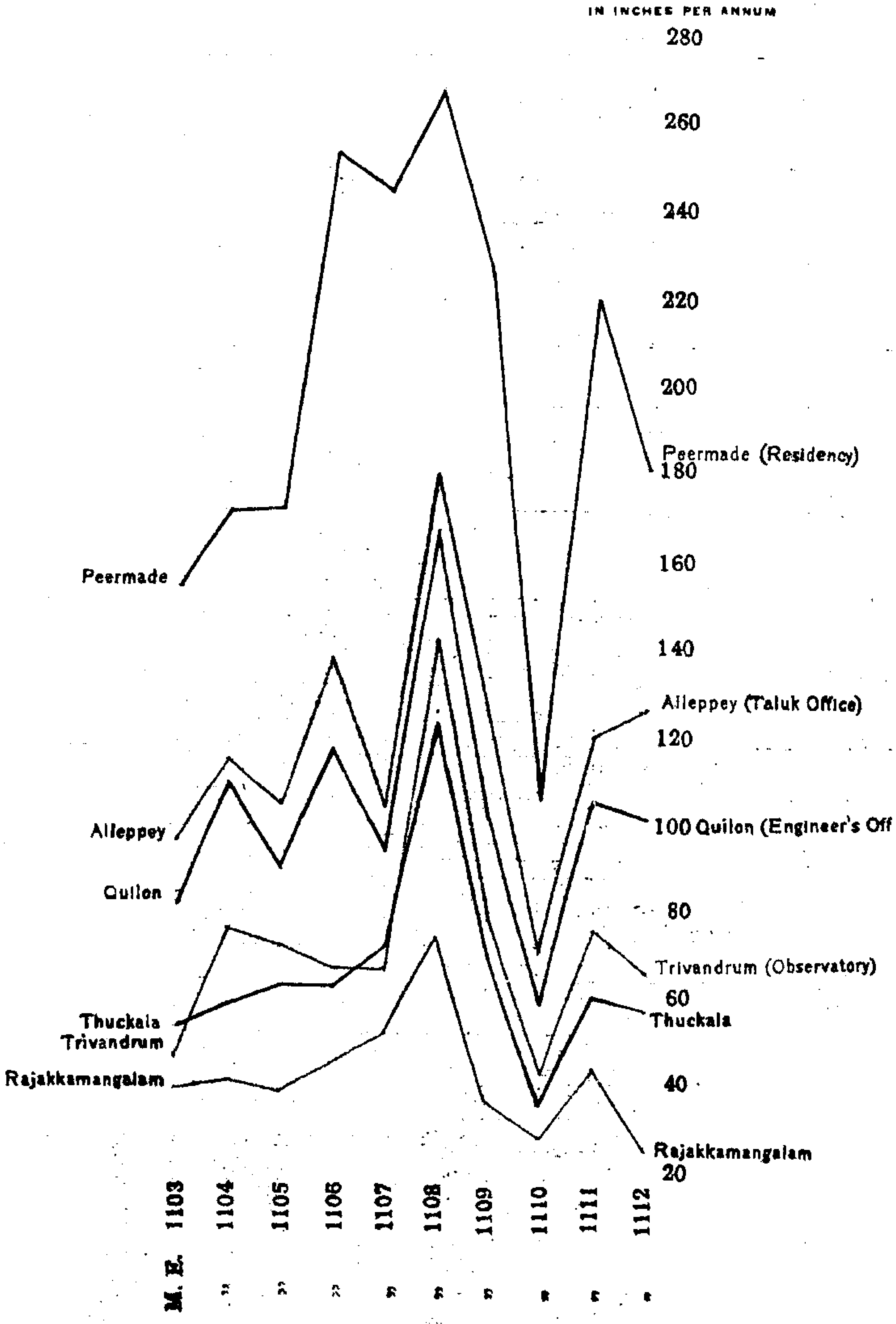
Receipts and Expenditure

39. The revenue of the department rose from Rs. 4,42,246 to Rs. 4,80,889 while the total expenditure fell from Rs. 3,16,487 to Rs. 3,08,578. The figures do not include the fees for registering joint stock companies or expenditure on account of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and his staff, though the Director of Registration himself was the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies throughout the year under report.

Weights and Measures.

40. The receipts from the fees realised during the year for stamping weights and measures amounted to Rs. 2,778 against Rs. 2,394 in 1111. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 653 against Rs. 887 in the previous year.

Rainfall Chart.



CHAPTER VIII.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Season and Rainfall.

The north-east monsoon set in proper time and was almost normal. The summer rains in Meenam and Medam were in moderate excess. There was an unusual absence of rain in Edavam. The south-west monsoon did not appear till the middle of Mithunam *i. e.* one month later than usual and the monsoon condition ceased much earlier than usual *i. e.* by the middle of Karkatakam. The average rainfall for the whole State was 97·12 inches against 106·75 inches in 1111. The Kanni crop in Nanjinad was poor. The punja crop in Kuttanad and other places was, however, a success. The gross production of paddy over the whole State was not below the average Weather conditions were favourable to cocoanut palm, banana, tapioca, arecanut, yams, etc., but not to pepper. Ginger enjoyed the best season. The price of paddy remained low except during certain months, *i. e.*, Dhanu, Mithunam and Karkatakam. Practically throughout 1112 copra fetched better price than in the previous year and cocoanut oil fared even better. The price of coir shot up in Makaram but gradually fell thereafter. Pepper continued to experience bad times. There was a depression in the price of ginger for a few months during the middle of the year. The price however rose steadily from Meenam and closed better than the closing rates of the previous year. The yield of crops and the trend of prices were generally more favourable than during the previous year.

Agriculture and Fisheries.

Director. *Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. Sc., F. C. S. (from 1-1-1112 to 26-2-1112). Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar, B. A., M. Sc. (New Jersey) F. C. S. (in charge from 27-2-1112 to 25-3-1112 and on probation for the rest of the year).*

History.

2. The establishment, in 1894, of an agricultural demonstration farm at Karamana near Trivandrum to demonstrate to the ryots the advantages of improved methods of cultivation and the possibilities of introducing iron ploughs and crops like groundnut and new varieties of sugarcane seems to have been the first step taken towards the development of scientific agriculture in the State. Two years later, a scheme for the teaching of the elements of agriculture in primary schools was formulated but not pushed through. A second farm was opened at Quilon in 1907. The Department of Agriculture was organised in 1908 on the return of Dr. (now Rao Bahadur *Rajyasevanirata*) N. Kunjan Pillai who had been deputed for training in Europe. Since then, the department has been steadily growing in scope, and the extent of its activities now comprises three distinct units, *viz.*, the Agricultural, the Veterinary and the Fisheries branches. In the Agricultural branch, there is a scientific section with a staff of specialists and a well-equipped research laboratory. The Bio-Chemist, the Entomologist, the Mycologist and the Economic Botanist carry on researches and experiments on various aspects of agricultural development under the guidance of the Director. The importance of propaganda has been realised and there are demonstration and experimental farms in various parts of the State under the charge of qualified Inspectors who devote their attention primarily to the improvement of the more important crops in their jurisdiction. They are charged with the function of popularising improved manures and methods and of introducing cheap agricultural machinery of modern pattern. They deliver lectures on agricultural topics of local interest and evoke popular co-operation by carrying on experiments on private lands. A scheme has long been in operation for the award of grants for the maintenance of stud bulls of good breed to grade up the local cattle. Schools have been established for giving agricultural education. In the Veterinary branch, there are fifteen institutions in charge of qualified Veterinary officers who give free medical treatment to animals. There are also a few grant-in-aid veterinary surgeons and *vaidyans*. The Fisheries

branch controls the inland fisheries and deals with the development of fish industries. For the general and technical education of children belonging to the communities which live by fishing, special schools have been established. Facilities are provided in a number of fish-curing yards situated all along the coast for the proper preservation of fish. Salt is supplied for the purpose at concessional prices. Steps have also been taken by the department for the encouragement of subsidiary occupations for agriculturists, such as poultry farming and apiculture.

In recent years, attempts have been made to develop the activities of the department and to widen the scope of its usefulness. A Board of Agriculture was created in 1111 with the Director as Chairman and composed of the officers of the department and 15 non-officials of whom five are elected by the Sri Mulam Assembly and five by the Sri Chitra State Council and five nominated by the Government. In the same year, two Marketing Officers were appointed, one for live-stock and the other for crops, for the purpose of improving the methods of marketing the agricultural products of the State in co-operation with the Government of India. The State has secured representation on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research conducted under the auspices of the Government of India. The Dewan is a member of the Governing Body and the Director of Agriculture is a member of the Advisory Board of the Council to represent the State.

Salient Features.

3. Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai who was connected with the department from 1084 M. E., latterly from 1108 as its Director, suddenly died on the 12th Tulam 1112 when on a visit to Madras. A visit was paid to the State by Sir John Russell, D. Sc., F. R. S., Director of Rothamsted Experiment Station, Harpendon, England, who had been commissioned by the Government of India to review the work of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and to chalk out its policy for the future. A Plant Pathologist and two Assistants were appointed in order to carry out investigations into the diseases of the cocoanut palm financed by the Imperial Council. The State participated in

the meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture in India, held in Madras in December 1936, and also in the Special Cattle Conference convened by His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla in May, 1937. The Travancore Board of Agriculture held one meeting during the year and sat for two days.

Chemical and Biological Investigations.

4. Soil survey and biological analysis of soils to determine their properties and to find out the most suitable treatment for each kind of soil are among the chief items of work of the Bio-Chemist attached to the department. The soil survey of the Shenkotta taluk which was in progress during the previous year was continued. In view of the growing importance of sugarcane in the State, a preliminary study was made of the composition of the juices of the varieties commonly cultivated. A careful study was made of the factors responsible for the failure of crops in some of the blocks of the Vembanad reclamation. The analysis revealed the fact that the failure of crops was mainly due to the high percentage of lime-shells contained in the surface soil which exert a most deleterious effect on the growing plants by obstructing the passage of the tender roots and by making it difficult for them to obtain the necessary nutrients from the soil. The cultivators were given instructions regarding the measures to be adopted for enhancing the productive capacity of the soil.

Manures.

5. The results of the manurial experiments conducted by the department at various centres have convinced the ryots of the advantages of using suitable manures for crops. There are now several private agencies comprising individuals, firms and co-operative societies dealing in both local and imported manures in the State, with the result that the department has practically withdrawn from the field of manure sales. The department now confines its attention to suggesting judicious mixtures of these manures to suit the needs of each crop and soil and to direct the ryots to places where supplies of single ingredients or ready mixed fertilizers may be purchased. The

process recently developed by the department for the composting of night-soil and street sweepings into good manure is becoming popular with the municipalities of the State, some of which, *viz*., those at Quilon, Alleppey, Nagercoil and Trivandrum have already adopted the process. The officers of the Agricultural Department simultaneously carried on a vigorous propaganda to popularise the manures among the cultivators. There was good demand for this manure. The Quilon Municipality alone sold compost to the value of over Rs. 2,000 during the year.

Demonstration and Propaganda.

6. Under the control of the department there exist eight Government farms fairly evenly distributed over the different parts of the State. In these farms manurial, cultural and varietal experiments are in progress to devise and test improvements in the cultivation of crops of the locality and to convince the public of the possibility of increasing the out-turn by the introduction of improved varieties of seeds, by proper tillage, judicious manuring and adoption of improved cultural methods. Special attention is paid to the collection and distribution of selected seeds of all kinds. Practical demonstrations of improved methods of cultivation are conducted by the department on the ryots' lands, the manure, the seed or the use of improved implements being made available to the ryots free, and they themselves providing the required labour. One hundred and three manurial demonstrations on paddy and 104 demonstrations on cocoanut were conducted during the year. The Agricultural Department actively participated in several agricultural exhibitions organised by private or quasi-official bodies. The most important among them was the exhibition held in connection with the birthday celebration of His Highness the Maharaja. The other exhibitions in which the department participated during the year were the one at the Martandom Rural Centre, the Vavubali Exhibition at Kuzhithura, the Sri Chitrolsava Exhibition at Onattukara, the Y. M. C. A. Exhibition at Chengannur, the exhibition in connection with the co-operative conference at Parur and the Teachers' Conference Exhibition at Shertallai. The officers of the department worked in close co-operation with the officers of the Co-operative

Department, attending meetings of co-operative societies, delivering lectures and organising demonstrations. Eight leaflets were also published by the department on agricultural implements and on the methods of cultivation.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

7. The department made strenuous efforts at popularising the use of improved implements, such as the Meston and Climax ploughs. The Petter pumping set purchased by the department a few years ago and fitted up at the Alwaye experimental farm continued to give good service and the possibility of utilising it for irrigating banana, paddy and sugarcane in an economical manner was demonstrated to cultivators. The use of the sugarcane mill at Alwaye was also demonstrated to the public.

Crops—Paddy.

8. Paddy is the staple food grain of the country. According to the latest statistics it was cultivated over an area of 663,183 acres. Paddy produced in Travancore is insufficient to meet the country's demands in normal years and the deficiency is made good by imports. Government are trying to increase local production as far as possible by throwing open for paddy cultivation all lands suitable for it and by increasing facilities for irrigation. The Agricultural Department is tackling the problem of introducing improved methods of cultivation by means of experiments and demonstrations. Manurial demonstrations of various kinds with local and exotic varieties of paddy were conducted as usual in the paddy farm at Nagercoil and in the demonstration farms at Puliyara and Alwaye. The Economic Botanist continued to devote special attention to the evolution of improved strains of paddy mainly intended for Nanjinad and to the distribution of seeds of selected varieties. From the paddy farm at Nagercoil 12,000 lbs. of selected paddy seeds were sold to the ryots, besides 6,216 lbs. of seeds sold by the Economic Botanist from his section.

Cocoanut is the most important commercial crop in Travancore. Improvements in the methods of cultivation and manuring were worked out at the cocoanut experimental farms at Karamani, Oachira and Alleppey. The area of the State under cocoanut cultivation during 1112 was estimated roughly to be 577,418 acres which is 22·7 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the State.

Cocoanut.

The problems connected with improvements in the cultivation of pepper were worked out as usual in the experimental farm at Konni. The yield during the year from about 60 acres of the farm under pepper cultivation was 6,629 lbs. of green pepper. The most important study in progress at the farm was the comparison of different varieties of vines. Fourteen of the commonest varieties were brought together and included in the studies.

Pepper.

Tapioca is the staple food of the poor. It was cultivated on an extent of about 423,693 acres of land. Its cultivation is very popular, because it is a hardy annual easily propagated from stem cuttings and readily adapts itself to a variety of soil and climatic conditions and yields in a short time a large out-turn of food material. Manurial demonstrations and rotation experiments on tapioca were conducted in the Konni farm.

Tapioca.

The sugarcane crop is confined to the narrow strips of fertile land adjoining the larger rivers of central and north Travancore. Although a very profitable crop, it requires a rich soil, heavy manuring, plenty of moisture and constant attention. According to the latest statistics an area of 13,145 acres is under this crop. Experiments with this crop were in progress in the farm at Alwaye. Fresh varieties were tried in the farm and were found successful. 21,350 setts of such varieties were sold to applicants at a nominal cost of four annas per 100 setts. The construction and use of the double furnace built on the farm for

Sugarcane.

boiling the juice were demonstrated to the ryots of the surrounding sugarcane tract, who became convinced of its efficiency and economy and therefore constructed ten furnaces of their own during the year.

Tobacco.

Consequent on the passing of rules permitting local cultivation of tobacco under certain restrictions the Agricultural Department started its cultivation on a very small scale in the Puliyara farm and the trials proved successful.

Other Crops.

Banana and *cholam* and new crops like the African oil palm, groundnuts, tomatoes and soya beans, and several exotic varieties of fodder crops were cultivated for demonstrational purposes in one or other of the Government farms.

Fruit Culture.

9. The Government Fruit Farm at Cape Comorin is devoted exclusively to the introduction and acclimatization of exotic fruit trees and the multiplication of choice varieties for sale to the public. Fruit trees are also being grown at the Puliyara farm. Chief among the fruit trees under cultivation in these farms are graft mangoes, oranges, figs, grapes, sapodillas, pomegranates and guavas. Facilities are provided in the farm at the Cape to give horticultural training to interested persons. There is a nursery attached to the farm from which grafts and cuttings to the value of Rs. 832 were sold to the public during the year.

Control of Plant Pests and Plant Diseases.

10. There exist numerous pests and diseases which damage paddy and cocoanut cultivation seriously and the investigation and control of these pests and diseases form the main work of the Entomological and Micological sections of the department. During his tours the Entomologist visited infected areas and gave practical demonsrations of the methods of combating insect pests such as the Rice Swarming Caterpillar and the Cocoanut Leaf Roller. Severe outbreaks of the latter pest occurred in the taluks of Shertalla and Vaikam and therefore a vigorous campaign was launched under

the directions of the Entomologist to check the same. Large numbers of Eulophid parasites bred in the laboratory at Trivandrum were liberated in the affected areas and the pest was brought under check in about three months. The Micologist devoted his attention to the control of plant diseases, mainly the 'root disease' of the cocoanut palm in regard to which field studies were made and inoculation experiments carried out in the new cocoanut experiment station opened at Kayencolam in 1111. The Plant Pathologist undertook a general survey of the areas infected by the 'wilt' or root disease of the cocoanut palm and made a rough estimate of the percentage of infection in different localities. Out of eleven taluks surveyed during the year very heavy infection was noticed in Kayencolam, Tiruvalla and Changanachery and along the banks of the Kallada, Achankoil, Pamba and Manimala rivers in central Travancore. 108 specimens of infected material were collected by the Pathologist and these were under study in the laboratory during the year.

Cattle Breeding.

11. Since the Travancore ryot is dependent on bullocks as draught animals and as the milk supply is of primary importance to a vegetarian population, the department has been paying special attention to the problem of cattle improvement. Important among these efforts are the maintenance of good stud bulls, the award of grants to private persons maintaining approved bulls, the castration of all scrub bulls, propaganda to educate the ryots on the importance of feeding and housing their cattle properly and supplying to them planting material of rich fodder crops. Under the scheme sanctioned towards the close of the previous year for the intensive grading of cattle, five stud bulls were got down, as a beginning, and maintained in different parts of Trivandrum to serve all good cows in the town. Two other breeding bulls were also maintained at the Veterinary Hospitals at Trivandrum and Kottayam for the use of the public. During the year grants of Rs. 50 each were given for 15 bulls kept by private men in different parts of the State. The department also devoted attention to the organisation of dairy and cattle breeding co-operative societies.

12. The department is endeavouring to introduce poultry farming and apiculture as subsidiary cottage industries among the people. From the Poultry Farm at Trivandrum a large number of fertilised eggs of the superior breeds of fowls was sold to the public for hatching purposes. The apicultural branch of the department devoted attention to popularising the bee-keeping industry. During the year under report 70 new apiaries were started by the Assistant.

Poultry Farming and Apiculture.

13. Besides instruction in elementary agriculture provided as an optional subject in the higher classes of the vernacular middle schools of the State, there were two agricultural schools conducted by the department, one at Kottarakara and the other at Konni, to impart practical training in agriculture to students. The number of students under training in these two schools at the close of the year was 17 and 30, respectively.

Agricultural Education.

14. An Agricultural colony is conducted at Konni where there were 24 colonists. They brought under cultivation, on lines approved by the department, the blocks assigned to them for colonisation.

Agricultural Colony.

15. There were, as in 1111, 15 Government veterinary institutions. The number of animals treated in them was 27,322 against 27,261 in the year previous. Altogether, 4,512 operations were performed, of which 2,300 were castrations. Thirty elephants were treated by the Veterinary Inspectors and all of them were cured. There was an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease and stray cases of anthrax and other contagious diseases which were promptly attended to. The number of grant-in-aid veterinary institutions was six as in 1111 and they treated in all 5,455 cases.

Veterinary Aid.

16. The Marketing Officer for live-stock visited all the important marketing centres in the State, interviewed merchants and collected the necessary statistics for the preparation of reports on the various

Marketing.

commodities under survey. A preliminary survey on the present position of the cashewnut industry was undertaken by him. He also prepared and submitted a report on the co-operative marketing of agricultural produce in the State. An experimental egg grading and packing station with a 'Hiscock' type grading machine and other appliances for testing the freshness of eggs was opened during the year by the Government of India at Kottarakara, which was subsequently shifted to Chengannur, the staff to run the station being also provided by the Government of India. It is seen that during about seven months of its working, 775,264 eggs were graded and exported from the station. The Marketing Officer for crops completed his reports on the marketing of grapes, rice, coffee and bananas. Reports on cocoanuts, cashewnuts, potatoes, mangoes and other fruits were under preparation at the close of the year.

Fisheries.

Condition of Fishing.

17. Sea fishing was on the whole quite satisfactory, though the catch of sardines was poor. Backwater fisheries experienced a bad time as in the previous year.

Fish-curing Yards.

18. There were twelve fish-curing yards in operation as in the previous year. Government continued to supply salt at concessional rates to fishermen who cured fish in these yards. The quantity of salt issued for the purpose was 20,182 maunds against 17,826 maunds in 1111. 78,976 maunds of fish were cured in these yards, the previous year's out-turn being 67,620 maunds. Negotiations for the purchase of a cold storage plant to be installed in the Connemara market in Trivandrum were completed during the year.

Scientific Work.

19. The Superintendent of Fisheries prepared a scheme for the stocking of fish in fresh water ponds, and in pursuance of that scheme arrangements were made to start experiments in one of the tanks in Trivandrum. Experiments were also conducted by the Superintendent to develop a process for the extraction of shark liver oil as a cottage industry for medicinal purposes.

Samples of this oil were exhibited at the All-India Sri Chitra Exhibition held at Trivandrum in Tulam 1112. There was considerable demand for the oil which is reported to be quite efficacious in the treatment of rickets and other deficiency diseases. The Superintendent also prepared and exhibited samples of insecticidal soap made out of fish oil and also specimens of good shoes manufactured out of the skins of sharks and skates.

Education of Fishermen.

20. Five fishery schools were maintained by the department at Aroor, Panavally, Munambam, Kotavara, and Kuzhithura (in the Karunagapalli taluk). These schools provide special facilities for the elementary education of fisher boys and girls. The total strength of these schools was 347 against 321 in 1111.

Co-operation among Fishermen.

21. There were 41 co-operative societies at work among the Valas. The officers of the Fisheries Department continued to exercise close supervision over these societies and assist the managing committees in their work.

Receipts and Expenditure.

22 The subjoined statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries during 1111 and 1112:—

	1111	1112
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure	1,87,420	2,16,098
Receipts	26,627	42,271
Net expenditure	1,60,793	1,73,827

Industries and Geology.

Director. *Mr. C. Kumara Das, Industrial Chemist (in additional charge from 1-1-1112 to 24-3-1112 and on probation from 25-3-1112 to the end of the year).*

Minerals.

23. One notable feature of the year was the separation and concentration in commercial quantities of sillimanite, which occurs as a constituent of beach sands, by one concessionaire. The investigation of limestone was taken up and prospecting was undertaken in two places near Paravoor. Samples of the limestone showed an average lime content of 60 per cent. Some graphite occurrences were located in parts of the Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad taluks. An occurrence of mica was spotted in Munnar. The chemical analysis of the samples of sands collected and sent to the Test House at Alipore showed that they compared favourably with the sands used in some of the glass factories in India. The rules for the grant of mining leases and prospecting licenses were revised during the year.

Mineral Exports.

24. The quantity of monazite exported fell from 3,333 tons in 1111 to 2,462 in 1112 and that of zircon from 2,917 tons to 970 tons. The quantity of mica exported also fell from 7,000 pounds to 4,000 pounds. The quantity of ilmenite exported, on the other hand, rose from 113,312 tons in 1111 to 147,493 tons in 1112. Forty-four tons of sillimanite were also exported during the year. The fall under mica was mainly due to the development work which was being carried on to exploit the mineral by the open-cast system.

Industries.

Industrial Research Laboratory.

25. The experimental manufacture of salt in one of the factories was continued. Various modifications in the methods of manufacture were tried in order to produce a greater crop of more solid crystals. Analysis of salt produced in the factory showed distinct improvement in quality. Forty-six samples of salt scraped from different factories were

analysed in the laboratory and the results reported to the Excise Commissioner. Preliminary experiments on shark liver oil were in progress for ascertaining its precise chemical and tonic properties. Attempts were made to rectify crude cashew shell oil and experiments were in progress for extracting the oily principles of fresh cashew shells. Preliminary experiments at preparing pure cellulose from raw materials such as cocoanut pith, saw dust etc., were undertaken with a view to ascertain their usefulness as raw materials for the artificial silk industry. Samples of jaggery arrack and coco-brandy were analysed for the Excise Department. Analysis of samples of minerals including limestone, blue clay, calcareous clay and sillimanite and of water were conducted. Twelve orders for silver plating were executed. Several enquiries on a variety of subjects received from parties were answered.

Textile Branch.

26. The batch of 12 teachers selected as usual about the end of the previous year from the grant-in-aid weaving schools for training in the Central Technological Institute was given instruction in the theory and practice of weaving on improved methods in fly shuttle looms using different kinds of dobbies and jacquard machines. Special attention was bestowed on textile designing. The teachers had an opportunity to learn the working of the power looms. In the final examination held in Meenam all the twelve teachers came out successful. A fresh batch of 12 teachers was admitted in Mithunam for training. Loom accessories to the value of Rs. 594 were sold from the stock maintained in the Central Technological Institute. The itinerant weaving party left Marayoor in the Devicolam taluk to Ooruttambalam in the Neyyattinkara taluk towards the middle of the year. The grant-in-aid weaving schools were periodically inspected by the Textile Expert. The Textile section participated in the Dasara Exhibition, Mysore, the Y. M. C. A. Exhibition, Chengannur, the Sri Chithrolsava Exhibition, Onattukara and the exhibitions held at Trivandrum.

Industrial Engineering.

27. There were 206 registered steam boilers, three vulcanizers and four digesters at the beginning of the year. Of these, only 64 had working licenses. Of the remaining 149 boilers, 15 had been wholly condemned and the rest prohibited from working for various reasons such as non-remittance of fees, failure to carry out repairs, etc. Of the 64 boilers which had working licenses at the beginning of the year, 58 were examined and licensed. The remaining six were prohibited from working, being not required for immediate use. Two boilers were newly registered during the year.

Rubber Factory, Trivandrum.

28. In pursuance of the general policy of the Government of initiating industries in some cases and handing them over to private enterprise when the occasion demands, safeguarding at the same time the interests of Government therein, the Government withdrew from the management of the rubber factory and handed it over to a private concern, *viz.*, the Travancore Cables and Rubbers, Ltd., on lease for 10 years. The company took up the management of the factory in Makaram 1112, and started manufacturing work vigorously from April 1937. The products turned out in the factory are finding a ready sale.

Ceramic Factory, Kundara.

29. The ceramic industry now being organised by Government consists of two sections, one for washing and purifying china clay and the other for manufacturing stoneware and porcelain ware. The construction of buildings for the factory at Kundara was in progress. Most of the machinery ordered were received during the year.

Sugar Manufacture.

30. The Travancore Sugars, Ltd. were wound up during the year and the assets and liabilities of the company were purchaesd by the Government. The factory was thereafter handed over to a new company registered in the State, *viz.*, the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., with Messrs. Parry and Co., Ltd. as secretaries and treasurers. The sugar factory was working satisfactorily under the new management.

Paper Manufacture.

31. During the year the Punalur Paper Mill secured the aid and resources of Messrs. Harvey and Co. who agreed to take over the factory and add additional equipments to it with a view to reorganise the industry. The final agreement was being arranged when the year closed.

Miscellaneous Industries.

32. Arrangements were in progress during the year for the organisation of various other industries in the State. Early in the year, the Dewan laid the foundation stone of the Sri Chitra Mills at Alwaye, a textile concern started by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., of Bombay. The buildings for the factory had nearly been completed and most of the equipments installed by the end of the year. Schemes for the establishment of a power laundry and a spinning mill at Trivandrum, and of factories for the manufacture of ply wood, bent wood etc., the manufacture of glass and titanium and other paints, and the treatment and canning of fruits, fish, etc., were being seriously taken up by various private concerns.

The School of Arts, Trivandrum.

33. There were 27 stipendiaries and 12 non-stipendiaries in the drawing class of the School of Arts at the beginning of the year. The stipendiaries besides receiving instruction in drawing were also undergoing training either in wood and ivory carving, smithery or pottery. The number of stipendiaries and non-stipendiaries at the close of the year was 27 and 21, respectively. Of the latter, four were girls. There were seven stipendiaries and two non-stipendiaries in the lacquer work section of the institution. Besides these, three students were undergoing training in the carving section and 11 in pottery on payment of prescribed fees. Most of the students of the institution appeared for the Madras Government technical examinations and the results were satisfactory. A large number of articles was as usual manufactured and supplied to various institutions for exhibition and sale.

Sri Mulam Technical School, Trivandrum.

34. There were 58 students in the school at the beginning of the year, 12 and 13 respectively, in the Senior and Junior Civil Overseers' classes, 11 and 10 respectively, in the Senior and Junior Mechanical and Electrical Overseers' classes and 12 in the Maistry class. Candidates selected from the Electrical Department for training in the school in Electrical Engineering also underwent their prescribed course. The final examination was conducted in Meenam and the results were satisfactory. On the re-opening of the school after vacation in Mithunam, there were 247 applications for admission; of these, 38 were selected. Eight candidates from the Electrical Department were also admitted for training in the Electrical Engineering class.

Carpentry and Smithery School, Trivandrum.

35. At the beginning of the year there were 29 students on the rolls. The final examination of the third year class was held by the Board of Examiners and all the students who appeared for the examination came out successful. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 30.

S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil.

36. There were 28 students on the rolls at the beginning of the year. The final examinations were conducted by the Board of Examiners and out of the nine students who appeared for the examination seven came out successful. The school closed for the midsummer vacation in Medam. Out of the 60 applicants for admission, 10 were admitted on the re-opening of the school in Edavam. The number of students on the rolls at the close of the year was 24. Besides giving instruction in the theory and practice of weaving the students were taught dyeing and block printing.

School of Commerce, Alleppey.

37. The subjects taught in the school were book-keeping, commercial practice, banking, shorthand and typewriting. There were 55 students on the rolls at the beginning of the year, of whom five left the school at the end of the term in Vrischikam. Thirteen students were newly admitted

during the second term which began in Makaram. The students were presented for the Madras Government technical examination and the London Chamber of Commerce examination in the respective subjects held in the school in November 1936 and April 1937 and the results were satisfactory.

Industrial Schools.

38. There were 65 aided and 17 unaided schools at the beginning of the year. One aided school was discontinued in 1112. The total strength of the aided schools was 1,570. Of the aided schools, 42 were in the Trivandrum Division. Cotton weaving was taught in the majority of the schools, the other subjects taught being carpentry and smithery, drawing and painting, and coir and mat weaving. The total expenditure on account of grants-in-aid during the year was Rs. 14,884.

Miscellaneous.

39. The Government technical examination in Malayalam shorthand and typewriting, instituted under the scheme sanctioned during the previous year, was conducted by the Board of Examiners. Ten industrial loans to the total value of Rs. 26,500 were granted during the year, of which three each were for coir industry, and weaving, two for motor engineering workshop and one each for tile industry and dairy farming. The Sales Depots at Bombay and Trivandrum for the exhibition and sale of Travancore industrial products were continued, and large quantities of coir mats and cocoanuts were sold in Bombay. The total sales from the Sales Depot, Trivandrum, amounted to Rs. 17,258 during the year and the Depot earned a commission of Rs. 752. The minor industries such as dyeing, bleaching, calico-printing, rattan and basket-making, lacquer work, durrie and carpet-making and embroidery were continued.

The Industrial Library had 2,492 volumes at the end of the year and was in receipt of 36 periodical and occasional publications. The library was made use of by 350 persons besides officers of the department and the students undergoing training in the departmental institutions.

The Sri Mulam Shashtiabdapurthi Memorial Institute, which was established by public subscription in commemoration of the 60th birthday of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal, the late Maharaja, continued to work under the control of its committee of management. It serves as an advertising medium for the commercial and industrial products of the State and continued to exhibit and sell such products on a nominal commission. The library attached to the Institute was visited by 2,910 persons and the show room by 8,663 persons. The Sri Mulam Tirunal day which came off on the 24th September 1936 was celebrated as usual.

Several oral enquiries and 199 written enquiries on industrial matters were received and attended to by the department. Copies of the trade enquiries published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, were placed in the Industrial Library for the use of the public.

The annual contribution of Rs. 600 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, was continued. The Imperial Institute, London, offered to organise, on an annual payment of £50, a permanent Travancore Exhibition in the galleries of the Institute. Accordingly, a contribution of £50 was paid for the year 1112 and various agricultural and industrial products were collected and sent to the Institute for exhibition.

Receipts and Expenditure.

40. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 44,138 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,24,610. The net expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,80,472.

Economic Development Board.

Constitution and Meetings of the Board.

41. The Economic Development Board was constituted in order to co-ordinate the activities of the several development departments and to secure non-official advice in the development of the economic resources of the State, in the establishment of new industries and in the expansion of old ones. The Board consisted of 13 members, of whom four were officials and nine non-officials. Of the latter, four were elected by the members of the old Legislative Council and five nominated by the Government.

During the year a scheme for the reorganisation of the Board was sanctioned. The Board as reconstituted consists of 25 members of whom 10 are officials and 15 non-officials. Of the latter, 12 are nominated by the Government, three to represent commerce, two each to represent planting, agricultural and banking interests and one each to represent industries, co-operation and rural reconstruction work. Three members are elected to the Board by the Legislature, two from the Sri Mulam Assembly and one from the Sri Chitra State Council by the non-official members from among themselves. The Board as reconstituted, with the Land Revenue Commissioner as President, has begun to function from 1-1-1113.

Two meetings of the Board were held during the year and nine subjects were discussed at these meetings. The chief subjects considered by the Board and forming the subject of recommendations to the Government were the following:—

(1) Compilation of index numbers of cost of living of industrial wage-earners.

(2) Grant of loans for the encouragement of the fishing industry.

(3) Construction of a road connecting Alleppey and Kottayam.

(4) Combined action on the part of Travancore and Ceylon towards widening the market for cocoanut products.

(5) Financial aid to the Vavubali Exhibition, Kuzhithura.

(6) Enhancement of the import duty on foreign copra.

Travancore Economic Journal.

42. As in the previous year, the *Travancore Economic Journal* was printed and published under the auspices of the Board on an annual subsidy of Rs. 750. Seventy-seven articles covering 400 pages were published in the journal.

Expenditure.

43. The expenditure on account of the Board amounted to Rs. 1,833 against Rs. 2,580 in 1111.

Joint Stock Companies.

Registrar. *Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai, F. R. S. A.*

44. Seventy-one new companies consisting of 66 companies limited by shares, one company limited by guarantee and four charitable associations were registered during the year. Of the 66 companies limited by shares, 26 were private companies and the remaining 40 public ones. The number and classification of companies newly registered during the years 1110, 1111 and 1112 are shown below according to their business.

Number and Nature of Companies.

Business.	Number.		
	1110	1111	1112
Banking and loan	2	8	7
Nidhis and chit associations	..	..	1
Transit and transport	1	6	7
Trading and manufacturing	3	13	28
Tea and other planting companies	2	2	21
Mills and presses	..	1	1
Mining and quarrying	..	..	1
Sugar (including jaggery manufacture)	..	..	1
Salt manufacture	..	1	..
Charitable associations	1	4	4
Total	9	35	71

The number of planting companies registered during the year was 21 against 2 in the previous year. Companies registered for trade and manufacture rose from 13 to 28. Among the new floatations, the Midland Rubber and Produce Company, Ltd. had the largest paid up capital, *viz.*, Rs. 8·56 lakhs. The total authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of the companies limited by shares registered during the year was Rs. 275·49 lakhs, Rs. 57·52 lakhs and Rs. 43·87 lakhs, against Rs. 45·75 lakhs, Rs. 2·66 lakhs and Rs. 0·85 of a lakh respectively in the previous year. The number of joint stock companies limited by shares at work at the close of the year was 440, of which 339 were public companies and 101 private ones, the corresponding figures for 1111 being 390, 308 and 82. Including one *Nidhi* and one chit association, 243 companies were conducting banking business at the close of the year. Companies for trade and manufacture numbered 92, tea and other planting companies 58 and the remaining companies were engaged in diverse activities such as conducting motor transport, cotton, paper, rice, timber and oil mills, mining, and sugar and salt manufacture. The number of companies limited by guarantee not being charitable associations at work at the end of the year was 25 as in the previous year. Of these, one was a banking company and the others were motor unions. Charitable associations under Section 26 of the Travancore Companies Regulation numbered 40 against 37 in 1111. Of the total number of 505 working companies at the end of the year, the Tiruvalla taluk had the largest number *viz.*, 89, followed by Ambalapuzha (67), Kottayam (64) and Trivandrum (58). There were 15 Provident Insurance Societies registered under Regulation III of 1108 at work at the close of the previous year. Of these, two societies went into liquidation during 1112, leaving 13 societies at work at the end of the year. Of these, only one society *viz.*, the Kerala Gilt-Edged Security Life Assurance Society, Ltd., had completed the maximum security deposit required by the Provident Insurance Societies Regulation.

Total Capital.

45. The total authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of the 440 companies limited by shares at work at the close of the year were Rs. 11·85 crores, Rs. 3·90 crores and Rs. 2·40 crores, respectively. The corresponding figures for the 390 such companies at the end of the previous year were Rs. 9·18 crores, Rs. 3·29 crores and Rs. 1·88 crore. There was an increase of Rs. 20 lakhs under authorised capital and a net increase of Rs. 15·43 lakhs, and Rs. 17·83 lakhs, respectively, under subscribed and paid-up capitals of the companies already at work at the beginning of the year.

Certified Auditors.

46. Besides the Government Auditor attached to the department, there were 40 auditors, of whom six held permanent licences for the purpose of auditing companies.

Prosecutions.

47. Two prosecutions for defaults under the Companies Regulation were pending disposal at the end of the previous year. Four prosecutions were instituted during 1112, three under the Companies Regulation and one under the Provident Insurance Societies Regulation. Of these six cases, one ended in conviction and one in acquittal. The prosecution of three companies was withdrawn. The remaining one case was pending disposal at the end of the year.

Foreign Companies.

48. The number of companies established outside Travancore and having places of business inside the State was 81 against 83 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 32 were incorporated in England, 30 in British India, 5 each in Scotland and Colombo, two each in the United States of America, Holland and Australia and one each in Switzerland, New South Wales and Mysore. Twenty-four of these companies were engaged in tea and rubber planting, 20 in trading, 19 in insurance, 9 in banking, 4 in transit and transport, 3 in missionary work and 2 in mining.

Receipts and Expenditure.

49. The receipts rose from Rs. 10,169 to Rs. 23,718 and the expenditure from Rs. 8,304 to Rs. 8,967.

Co-operative Societies.

Registrar. *Mr. M. Govinda Pillai, B. A., (from 1-1-1112 to 20-8-1112.)*

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai, B. A., B. L., (from 27-8-1112 till the end of the year.)

General.

50. The Co-operative Societies Regulation was enacted in Travancore in 1089 M. E. and the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies appointed in 1091 M. E. He organised the department with one Inspector to start with. Since then, the department developed considerably. In the year under report the staff of the department consisted of a Registrar, two Assistant Registrars and 36 Inspectors. Of the Inspectors, 34 were in charge of Circles, there being 17 Circles in each of the two Divisions. Two Inspectors were in charge of non-credit work, one in each Division. The Protector of the Backward Communities who was working under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as an Assistant to the Registrar was relieved from the Co-operative Department towards the close of the year and was placed under the administrative control of the Special University Officer. A new Co-operative Societies Bill based largely on the recommendations of the Devadhar Committee was passed by both the Chambers of the State Legislature and with the assent of His Highness the Maharaja it was brought into force on the 8th Medam 1112.

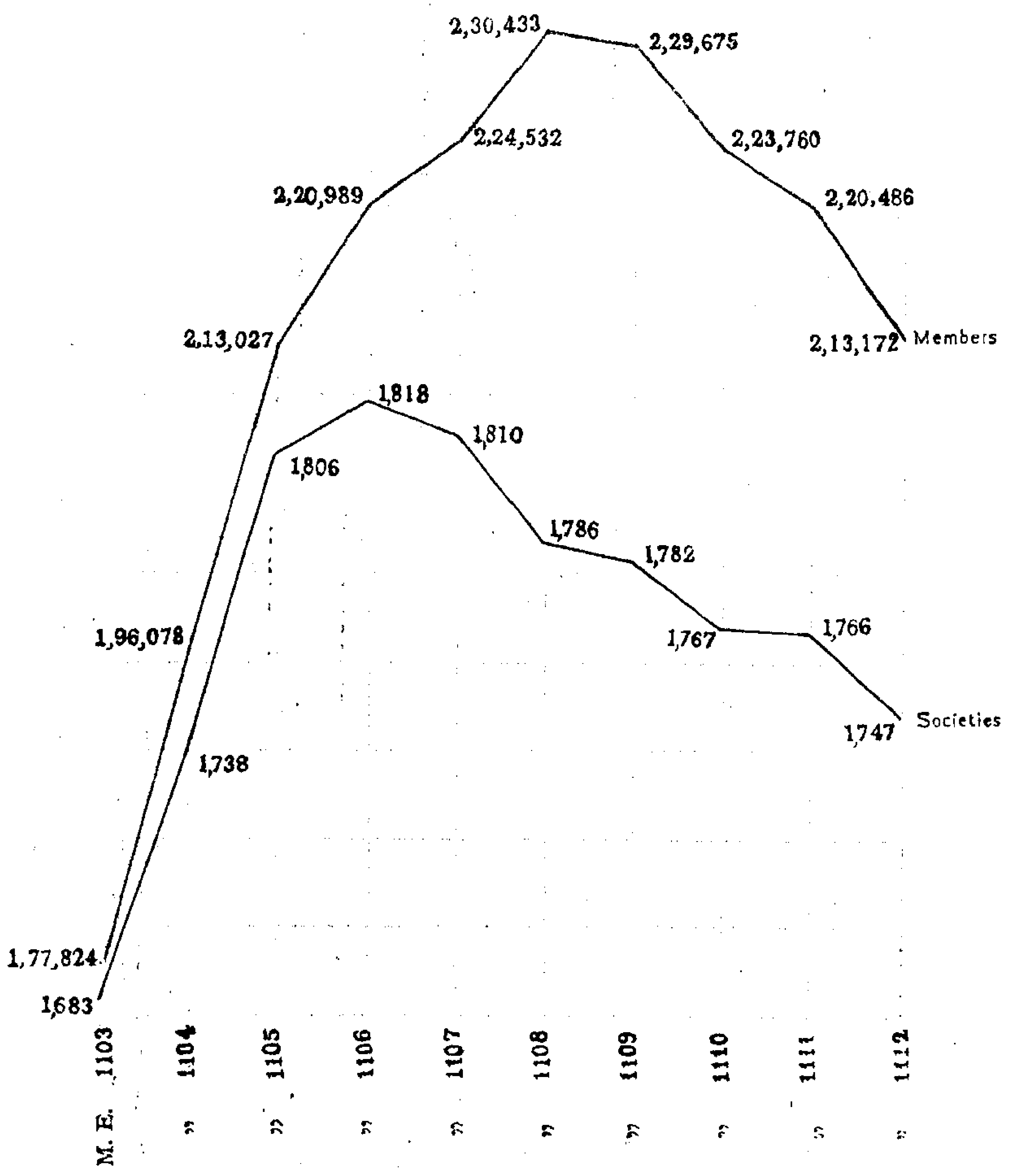
Number and Nature of Societies.

51. There were at the beginning of the year 1,766 societies on the rolls. Twenty-seven societies were registered in the year and 46 were cancelled. As in the previous year, the prevailing depression continued to retard the progressive working of societies. Consistent with the policy accepted for some years past, the work of rectification and consolidation was followed. Fresh societies were registered

Progress of the Co-operative Movement in Number of Societies and Membership

Note:— 1. Each square with a blue line and figures denoting the number of societies represents 20.

2. Each square with a red line and figures denoting the number of members in Co-operative Societies represents 5000.



only sparingly. But preference was given to the applications for non-credit societies. Of the 27 societies registered in the year, 24 were non-credit ones, comprised of the following:—

Description.		*Number.*
Building societies	...	2
Distributive societies	..	3
Purchase and sale societies	...	2
Dairy farming societies	...	2
School stores societies	...	8
Industrial societies	...	2
Rural reconstruction societies	..	2
Women's society	...	1
Bee-keepers' society	...	1
Thozhilali society	...	1
		24

The number of societies at the end of the year was 1,747 of which 1,724 were working. Of the latter, 1,616 did purely credit business. Twenty three societies had not started work. The 1,724 working societies may be classified as under:—

Description.		*Number.*
Central Bank	...	1
Central institute	...	1
Central weaving society	...	1
Supervising unions	...	25
Taluk banks including banking unions	...	21
Urban banks	...	18
Agricultural credit societies	...	1,334
Do. with production and sale	...	12
Non-agricultural credit societies		246
Do. with production and sale		11
Distributive societies		31
Other types (including benefit funds and Insurance)		23
		1,724

Membership.

52. The total number of individual members in all societies together fell from 220,488 to 213,172, giving an average of 127 members per society. There was an increase in the membership of the Central Bank from 2,953 to 3,046. In the agricultural societies, the number of members fell from 149,206 to 142,809 and in the non-agricultural societies from 68,329 to 67,317. In point of occupation, 96,650 members were agriculturists, 71,192 were non-agriculturists, 8,716 artisans and the rest derived their income partly from agriculture and partly from other sources. The total number of women members in the movement fell from 25,545 to 24,022, the proportion of women to men members being 1 : 8.

Finances.

53. The following comparative statement indicates the financial condition of the movement during the year in respect of share capital, deposits and working capital of societies :—

(*The figures are in lakhs of rupees.*)

	Share capital.		Receipts under deposits.		Disbursements under deposits.		Working capital	
	1111	1112	1111	1112	1111	1112	1111	1112
Central Bank .	1·42	1·33	11·30	12·36	11·31	18·03	21·63	17·72
Agricultural societies .	19·81	19·00	2·62	2·80	2·44	2·66	35·89	35·36
Non-agricultural societies .	14·53	14·30	7·95	7·67	6·92	6·99	34·45	34·66
Total .	35·76	34·63	21·87	22·83	20 67	27·68	91·97	87·74

Reserve Fund.

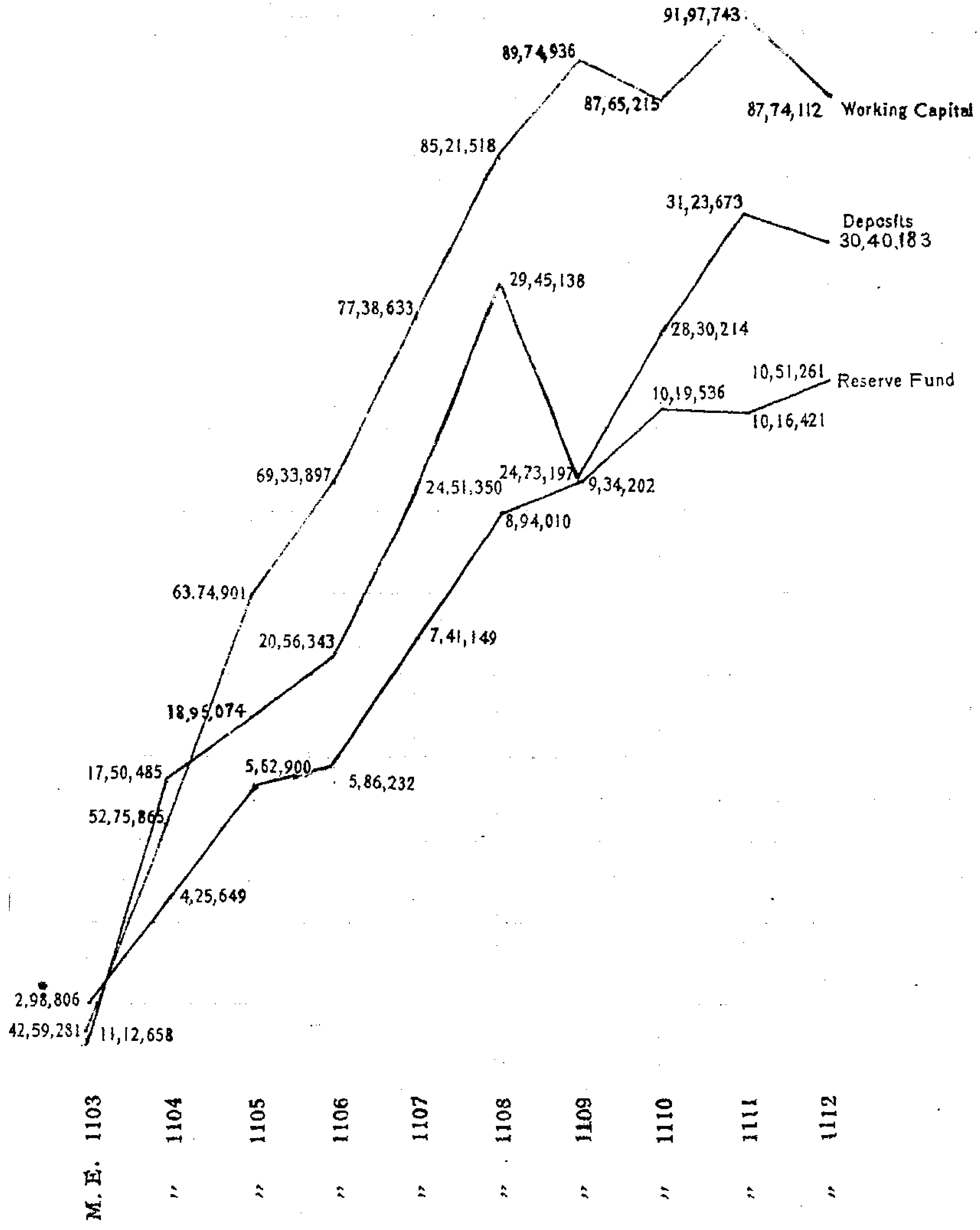
54. The total reserve fund of all the societies excluding the Central Bank at the end of the year was Rs. 9·92 lakhs, against Rs. 9·56 lakhs at the end of 1111. Of the total amount, a sum of Rs. 6·07 lakhs is invested outside.

Financial progress of the Co-operative Movement.

Note :— 1. Each square with a blue line and figures denoting the amount of Reserve Fund of societies represents Rs. 1 lakh.

2. Each square with a green line and figures denoting the amount of deposits in societies represents Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. Each square with a red line and figures denoting the amount of working capital in societies represents Rs. 4 lakhs.



55. The number of loans issued by the Central Bank and the primary societies together rose from 20,341 to 21,139, but the aggregate amount of these loans decreased from Rs. 18·47 lakh to Rs. 16·28 lakhs. The bulk of the loans was granted for discharging prior debts, the amount disbursed for this purpose by primary societies being Rs. 7·67 lakhs. Next came loans for trade amounting to Rs. 1·87 lakh. Owing to the poor economic condition of the agriculturists, the aggregate overdues increased from Rs. 39·73 lakhs to Rs. 41·19 lakhs. The percentage of balance to demand under principal was 70·5 as against 71 in the previous year, while that under interest rose from 71 to 71·5.

Loans.

56. In the Cental Co-operative Bank, the premier financing apex bank in the State, the number of individual members rose from 2,953 to 3,046 and of society members from 712 to 716. The paid-up share capital fell from Rs. 1·42 lakh to Rs. 1·33 lakh and the working capital from Rs. 21·63 lakhs to Rs. 17·72 lakhs. The receipts under deposits slightly increased from Rs. 11 30 lakhs in 1111 to Rs. 12·36 lakhs in 1112. The reserve fund of the institution remained the same as at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 60,379. The bank advanced 416 loans aggregating Rs. 3,04,979, of which a sum of Rs. 2,25,789 comprising 374 loans were granted to individual members and the rest to societies and taluk banks. The overdues increased from Rs. 5·21 lakhs to Rs. 6·17 lakhs. On the basis of the principle accepted in the department that only the revenue items actually collected would be reckoned in arriving at divisible profits, the bank sustained a loss of Rs. 43,534 during the year.

The Central Co-operative Bank.

57. The urban banks form the principal agency providing co-operative finance for the middle class population inhabiting the urban areas in the State. Their number remained the same as in the previous year *viz.*, 18. Their total membership was 10,578 and their working capital Rs. 6·14 lakhs. They issued altogether 780 loans amounting to Rs. 1,24,582. Their reserve

Urban Banks.

fund aggregated Rs. 49,662. All the banks together earned a net profit of Rs. 11,048.

58. The financial agency to interlink the apex bank with the rural primary societies is the various taluk banks. There were 21 such banks as in 1111. Three of these were banking unions attending also to supervision and inspection of affiliated societies. Most of the taluk banks did business with societies as well as with individuals. Ninety loans were issued by them to societies and 2,458 loans to individuals, the respective amounts being Rs. 1,01,528 and Rs. 2,36,643. The total number of society members in all the taluk banks together rose from 827 to 865 while that of individual members fell from 13,371 to 12,551. There was a slight increase in the aggregate working capital from Rs. 15·87 lakhs to Rs. 15·92 lakhs, while their reserve fund totalled Rs. 1,01,454, as against Rs. 94,102 in the previous year.

Taluk Banks.

59. Agricultural societies were subjected to severe handicaps owing to the prevailing economic depression. Their number fell from 1,380 to 1,346 and the total number of members in them from 149,206 to 142,809. But there was an increase in their aggregate working capital from Rs. 35·89 lakhs to Rs. 36·36 lakhs. Their total reserve fund also rose from Rs. 6·73 lakhs to 6·88 lakhs. The overdues in these societies showed a slight fall, the percentage of arrears under loans being 76·8, against 79 in 1111. In order to improve the collection of arrears due from the members, the department insisted on the agricultural societies to introduce the system of '*Kettuthengu* deposit' wherever facilities existed, under which each member handed over some of his cocoanut trees to the society which collected the produce and auctioned it for the best price and credited the sale proceeds to the account of the members. When there was no repayment of debt to be made by a member, the value of the proceeds was credited as a deposit in his name, thus inculcating in him habits of thrift. By the collective sale of the produce, the members were able to get a price five to ten per cent. higher than by individual sale. It is

Agricultural Societies.

hoped that an expansion of this system will be one of the effective means for rehabilitating the rural societies, more particularly in the coastal taluks of the State. The system is prevalent in the taluks of Karunagapally, Kartikapally, Ambalapuzha, Vaikam, Mavelikara and Shertalla. During the year under report 43 new societies adopted this system over and above 58 societies that had already adopted the system in previous years. Cocoanuts worth Rs. 1,47,000 were sold by this method during the year.

Non-agricultural Societies.

60. The number of non-agricultural societies including those engaged in non-credit activities was 351 and they had a total membership of 67,317. Their working capital aggregated Rs. 34·66 lakhs and their reserve funds amounted to Rs. 3·04 lakhs. There was a slight fall in the percentage of balance to demand under loan transactions from 65 to 63·5.

Societies for Backward Communities.

61. The number of working societies for backward communities, *viz.*, Arayas, Valans, Coast Christians (fishermen) Cheramars and Sambavars fell from 196 in 1111 to 182 in 1112. The working of these societies was not on the whole satisfactory. They had a total membership of 15,019. The paid-up share capital of these societies aggregated Rs. 1·28 lakh and their working capital to Rs. 2·14 lakhs. They had a total reserve fund of Rs. 37,491.

Women's Societies.

62. There were 10 societies exclusively for women at the end of the year as against 9 at the end of the previous year. Five of the societies conducted principally non-credit activities. The Trivandrum Hindu Vanitha Co-operative Society conducted a weaving school with a grant-in-aid from the Industries Department, and the finished products of the school were stocked and sold through the medium of a ladies' store maintained by the society. This society also executed a contract for the supply of bed sheets to the Medical Department. The Thirumala Mahila Society conducted dairying. It sold milk to the value of Rs. 4,529 during the year.

Distributive Societies.

63. There were 31 distributive societies working at the end of the year including 12 school stores societies. The premier distributive society was the Trivandrum Distributive Co-operative Society which purchased articles to the value of Rs. 1,81,694 and sold for Rs. 1,93,109. This society had 13 branches working in different centres in Trivandrum, against 11 branches in the previous year. The total value of purchases made by the other stores societies amounted to Rs. 54,780 and of sales to Rs. 56,520. The foremost among the school stores societies was His Highness the Maharaja's College of Science Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Trivandrum, which stocked goods to the value of Rs. 7,611 and sold for 9,436 during the year.

Other Non-credit Activities.

64. Including the Thirumala Mahila Society already referred to in paragraph 62 above, there were two dairy societies working during the year, and one cattle breeding society. Two societies conducted co-operative housing activities, one at Trivandrum and the other at Nagercoil. The Travancore Co-operative Insurance Society is one of the four societies of the kind in the whole of India. During the year Government deputed an Inspector to the society free of cost for three years. The total number of policies in force was 96 covering an assurance of Rs. 75,620. The society collected Rs. 1,271 as premia. There were three Government servants' societies which conducted benefit funds as a provision for death or retirement. The biggest society under this category was the Travancore Teachers' Benefit Fund, Ltd. with a membership of 4,486 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 73,514. Three societies were engaged in poultry-farming. The most important of these was the one at Martandom which collected during the year 124,390 eggs and sold them for Rs. 7,483 earning a net profit of Rs. 755. The Martandom Bee Keepers' Society was engaged in the business of collection of honey from the members and its scientific preparation and marketing. The Neyyoor Co operative Society, Ltd. worked for the uplift of the Neyyoor village by adopting poultry-farming, bee-keeping,

weaving and tailoring. It also attended to street lighting and conducted a store. One society, *viz.*, the Vanchiyoor Women's Thrift Society, Ltd., promoted thrift by distributing home safe boxes to the members and depositing the collections in the society. The Pallivasal Cardamom Producers' Co-operative Society had as its object the scientific cultivation and advantageous marketing of cardamom. Three societies were registered during the year for pooling, grading and co-operative selling of the agricultural produce of the members, of which only one started work. One society at Kumarakom conducted the business of collection and sale of lime shells from the backwaters. The Travancore Humanitarian Co-operative Society, Ltd. continued its activities with 83 members. The Trivandrum Co-operative Home, Ltd. conducted a boarding home and the Vasumathy Agricultural Co-operative Society carried on cultivation of the paddy land leased out to it by the Forest Department. Both these societies were working at a loss. One society at Eraviperur was engaged in the cultivation of sugarcane with the co-operation of the Agricultural Department. Three societies took up and executed contract works from the Public Works Department. There was one society which obtained a fishing lease from the Fisheries Department and two societies conducted fish markets. One hundred and six societies conducted *chitties.* Nine societies conducted libraries and reading rooms and 14 societies were managing grant-in-aid primary schools. Four societies conducted vernacular and English middle schools and one society an Ayurveda school.

Dispute and Litigation.

65. The number of disputes referred for arbitration during the year was 4,832 from 585 societies. Of the total number of cases pending disposal, inclusive of those remaining at the end of the previous year, 6,290, cases were heard and disposed of by arbitrators, leaving 6,332 references pending arbitration at the end of the year.

Non-official Supervision.

66. The agency of non-official supervision is composed of 28 local supervising unions (including three banking unions) at different centres with the Central Co-operative Institute as their federated body. The institute had 352 members. A free reading room was conducted by the institute in Trivandrum. The number of societies affiliated to the local unions was 1,587. The total receipts of the unions amounted to Rs. 75,348. Government contributed a sum of Rs. 3,114 towards the pay of the supervisors.

Inspection and Audit.

67. The Registrar spent 147 days on tour and conducted 148 inspections. The number of inspections conducted by the two Assistant Registrars was 194. Of the 1,724 societies that were working, the Inspectors inspected 1,575 societies as against 990 in 1111, and the union supervisors inspected the rest. Classifying the societies according to the efficiency test, the audit conducted in the year showed that there were 43 societies in A class (model), 95 in B class (good), 801 in C class (average) and 711 in D class (hopeless), 74 societies remaining unclassified. According to the collection test, 20 societies had 95 per cent. collection, 98 had 70 per cent. collection, 79 had 55 per cent. collection, 152 had 40 per cent. collection and 705 had below 40 per cent. collection 559 societies which did not issue loans and 111 other societies were not classified according to the collection test.

Cost of Working the Co-operative Societies Regulation.

68. The cost to Government of working the Co-operative Societies Regulation during the year amounted to Rs. 77,719, against R . 68,722 in 1111. The increase was mainly due to the appointment of additional staff towards the close of the previous year. The percentage of cost to the total working capital was 0·87 as against 0·73 in 1111. The average cost per society rose from Rs. 38·2 to Rs. 43·7. The expenditure incurred by the societies themselves slightly fell from Rs. 2·04 lakhs to Rs 2·03 lakhs, its percentage to the total working capital being 2·3 and the average cost per society Rs. 118.

Patents and Designs.

Controller. *Mr. K. N. Kesava Pillai, B. A., B. L. (from 1-1-1112 to 15-3-1112).*

Mr. K. Madhava Kurup, M. A. (from 16-3-1112 to the end of the year).

69. Thirteen patents in respect of the following inventions were sealed during the year :—

(1) Diagonal up-draft suction gas producer.

(2) Improved apparatus for lining pipes with cementitious materials.

(3) Pandalai's Malayalam Typewriter.

(4) Drying and conditioning apparatus.

(5) Improvements in and relating to dry masonry.

(6) Improvements in and relating to roofing tiles and an improved manner of making joints between tiles.

(7) Improved manner of making tiled roofs water-tight and improved roofing tiles.

(8) An improved process for treating cashew nuts.

(9) Improved process for treating cotton fabrics.

(10) Improvements in process and apparatus for electro-static separation of particles.

(11) Improvements in and relating to the extraction of cashewnut shell oil.

(12) Improvements in and relating to the production of cellulose.

(13) Process for the treating of cocoanut fibres.

Two of these patents, *viz.*, Diagonal up-draft suction gas producer and Pandalai's Malayalam Typewriter were granted to Travancoreans.

Twelve designs were registered and they were all to Travancoreans.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,556 against Rs. 1,113 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 214.

Factories.

70. There were 204 factories at the end of 1112 against 159 factories at the end of 1111. Of these, 79 factories were

in the Devicolam Division, 9 in the Kottayam Division, 114 in the Quilon Division and 2 in the Trivandrum Division. 77 factories in the Devicolam Division were engaged in the manufacture of tea, one in the curing of cardamoms and one in mechanical work. The remaining 125 factories in the other Divisions were engaged in the manufacture of tiles, coir yarn, coir matting, tea, rubber, paper, steel goods, sugar, matches, extraction of cocoanut oil, mining, preparation of cashewnut kernels, manufacture of furniture and spinning and weaving. The factories were worked either by oil, gas or steam engine, manual labour or electricity or water-power or by one or more of the above combined.

Labour Conditions.

71. The approximate number of hands employed in all the factories together was 34,200 including nearly 13,100 women and 5,600 children. The average rate of daily wages varied from 3 annas to 12 annas per head for adults and from 2 annas to 4 annas per head for children. The duration of working hours varied from 8 to 10 hours a day.

Uplift of Backward Communities.

Protector of Backward Communities. — *Mr. C. O. Damodaran, B. Sc. (Edin.)*

72. The Protector of Backward Communities was attached to the Co-operative Department and worked under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies till the end of Medam 1112. From the beginning of Edavam, the Protector was placed under the control and supervision of the Special University Officer who, after the passing of the Travancore University Regulation since the close of the year, became the Pro-vice-Chancellor of the new University. Towards the close of the year a scheme was drawn up for carrying on intensive and systematic ameliorative work among the backward communities and an advisory committee was constituted consisting of departmental heads whose co-operation is required in the work, leaders among backward communities and prominent workers in uplift organisations. Government sanctioned the term 'Backward communities' being used instead of the term 'Depressed classes' in all official correspondence.

Uplift work attended to by the Protector consisted mainly of selection of lands suitable for registry to members of backward communities, establishment of colonies of landless families among them, provision of wells, approach roads, common buildings, burial grounds, etc. for the use of backward communities in different centres, and organisation of thrift societies and popularisation of industries among them. In addition to the colony at Kulathoor which contained 18 poor families, new colonies were established at Nariculam and Menamcolam where dwelling houses were constructed for 33 and 17 families, respectively. The construction of houses was carried out by the families themselves according to an approved plan, Government subsidising them by means of grants-in aid. The preliminaries for opening two more colonies, one at Anchamada and the other at Venganoor, were in progress at the end of the year. A common building for the use of the backward communities was constructed by Government at Kunnathur. Two new wells were sunk for the use of the backward communities in the Tiruvalla taluk. A grant of Rs. 1,500 was awarded to the free Harijan boarding home at Trivandrum and another grant of an equal amount was awarded to the Kerala Provincial Board of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh for the distribution of class text books among pupils of backward communities. A grant of Rs. 1,200 was also given to the above Sangh for their general ameliorative work among these communities. Miscellaneous educational grants amounting to Rs. 821 were also given by the Uplift Department during the year. The value of lands assigned during the year by the Land Revenue Department to backward communities on concessional terms is estimated at Rs. 13,462. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,806 was incurred by the Industries Department for the popularisation of industries among these communities by way of grants-in-aid to weaving schools, award of stipends to students, etc. The total expenditure incurred by Government during the year for the amelioration of backward communities, including the fee concessions, stipends, scholarships, boarding grants, etc., given by the Education Department, was Rs. 2,01,745.

State Land Mortgage Bank.

General.

73. The bank was started in 1107 with a view to relieve agricultural indebtedness by the grant of long-term loans at low rates of interest. The purpose of the loans had been restricted to the liquidation of prior debts charged on land in the possession of the borrower. But in 1112, provision was made for the grant of loans also for redemption of usufructuary mortgages and for liquidation of debts secured under mortgage and lease back arrangements. The bank is a Government concern and its accounts are kept distinct from the State accounts. Besides the donation of rupees one lakh made by His Highness the Maharaja, the bank's working capital is drawn from advances allowed by Government and the balance available out of the State Life Insurance Fund invested with the bank. The rate of interest charged on advances from Government and on the investments from the State Life Insurance fund is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Interest was also allowed to the Bank at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on its reserve fund with Government and at 2 per cent. per annum for the bank's balance in the Government treasury. The rate of interest charged on loans advanced by the bank is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The maximum limit for a loan from the bank is Rs. 5,000, the minimum being Rs. 250.

Management.

74. The general supervision, control and administration of the bank vest in a board of management, consisting of five Government officers and two non-officials selected by Government. The Chief executive officer of the bank is the Manager who is appointed by Government.

Work Done.

75. There were 10 meetings of the board of management in 1112. Two hundred and twenty-four applications for loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 3,23,382 were received during the year. Five hundred and twenty-three applications for Bh. Rs. 8,20,807 were outstanding at the close of 1111, so that 747 applications for Bh. Rs. 11,44,189 came up for consideration during the year. Loans were sanctioned in respect of 148

applications, the amount sanctioned being Bh. Rs. 2,00,275. Two hundred and thirty-nine applications were rejected or withdrawn by the parties during the course of investigation, and 360 applications for an aggregate amount of Bh. Rs. 5,61,412 were outstanding at the close of the year and these were in various stages of investigation. The total amount of loans disbursed during the year was Bh. Rs. 1,67,969, and this was in respect of 129 loans.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

76. The total demand under loan instalments and interest up to the end of 1112 was Bh. Rs. 2,96,694. The collection up to the end of the year amounted to Bh. Rs. 2,69,698 leaving a balance of Bh. Rs. 26,996. The percentage of balance to the demand was 9·09, against 9·7 in the previous year. The net profit for the year amounted to Bh. Rs. 8,636.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS.

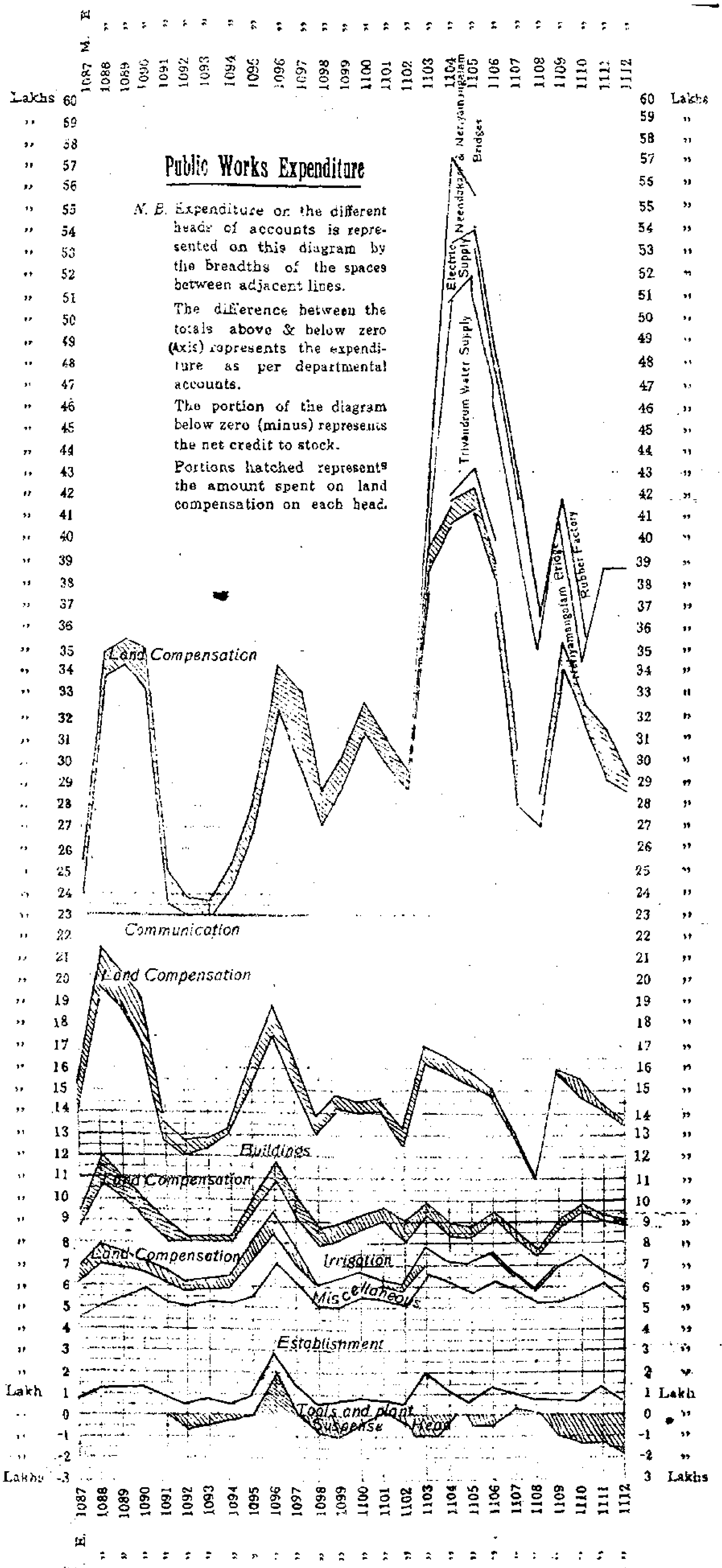
The Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer, Roads, Buildings and Irrigation. *Mr. G. B. E. Truscott.*

Outlay.

An expenditure of Rs. 39·03 lakhs was incurred by the Public Works Department under all heads during the year, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 9·44 lakhs spent on capital works not charged to general revenues and exclusive of stock suspense amounting to Rs. 1,73, 666 and a sum of Rs. 1,11,746 incurred on contribution works executed by the department. The expenditure on capital works included a sum of Rs. 2·59 lakhs for military works at Pangode, Rs. 0·43 of a lakh on the Travancore House at Madras, Rs. 0·68 of a lakh on the construction of the Council Chamber, Rs. 0·81 of a lakh on the Town Planning Scheme at Trivandrum, Rs. 0·37 of a lakh on the construction of buildings for the Ceramic Factory at Kundara, and Rs. 4·48 lakhs on civil works in connection with the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project. The following statement shows the outlay during the year under the various service heads, the expenditure on works and repairs being shown separately :—

Service heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Buildings	3,02,859	1,59,740	4,62,599
2. Communications (including expenditure from Road Development Fund)	5,09,292	10,36,270	15,45,562
3. Miscellaneous Public Improvements	67,880	30,570	98,387
4. Protective Irrigation	1,71,592	20,597	1,92,189
5. Productive Irrigation—			
(a) Capital Account	4,853	...	4,853
(b) Revenue Account	12,158	57,715	69,873



Litho. The Art Printing Works, Trivandrum.

Service heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Delhi Palace	22,070	5,689	27,759
7. Travancore House, Madras—repairs	..	3,894	3,894
8. Military Works—Repairs	..	8,032	8,032
Total of works and repairs	10,90,704	13,22,444	24,13,148
9. Tools and Plant	..	..	79,585
10. Establishment	..	..	4,53,815
11. Investigation of hydraulic problems	..	..	14,886
12. Capital expenditure	..	.	9,43,844
Deduct from 5 (a) above receipts from Capital Account	..	..	—1,841
Net Total	..	..	39,03,487
Stock Suspense	..	..	1,73,666

2. It will be seen from the statement that the expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 4,62,599. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 3,02,859 was spent on the construction of new buildings and on special repairs and improvements and the balance of Rs. 1,59,740 on the maintenance of and ordinary repairs to existing buildings. The outlay on original construction was the highest in the Quilon Division, *viz.*, Rs. 1,03,027, followed by the Trivandrum Division with an outlay of Rs. 86,979. The highest expenditure was incurred on buildings for the Medical and Public Health Departments, *viz.*, Rs. 1,16,403. Among the new buildings constructed during the year may be mentioned (i) a new surgical ward in the General Hospital, Trivandrum; (ii) a non-caste *satrom* at Cape Comorin; and (iii) quarters and office for the P. W. D. Section staff at Pallivasal. Additional buildings for the Leper Colony at Noornad and for the State Forces at Pangode, permanent buildings for the

Buildings.

Ceramic Factory at Kundara and the construction of the Council Chamber attached to the Public Offices at Trivandrum were in various stages of progress at the end of the year.

Communications.

3. The Government have long recognised the importance of good communications and the need for their steady development. Funds are allotted from the general revenues of the State for financing the construction and maintenance of roads. A separate 'Road Development Fund' has been instituted, to be utilised solely for the purpose of opening and improving trunk roads. The existing road system of the State is well co-ordinated within the State itself and is so connected with the road systems of the adjacent Madras Presidency and the Cochin State as to carry traffic without break in continuity. There are main arterial roads throughout the length and breadth of the State to which is linked a network of subsidiary and feeder roads. The road system also connects internal waterways and ports. It has further been constructed so as to open up and serve important planting areas and industrial centres. The phenomenal increase in the motor traffic during recent years led to the elaboration of a programme for widening the old highways to suit modern requirements and the allotment of increased maintenance grants. The major portion of the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department has been under communications for years past. The total expenditure on communications in the year under report amounted to Rs. 15·45 lakhs which forms 39·57 per cent. of the total expenditure incurred by the department. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 5·09 lakhs was spent on the construction of new roads and bridges, including improvements and special repairs to existing ones, and the balance of Rs. 10·36 lakhs on the maintenance of the existing communications. The above-mentioned total under communications included a sum of Rs. 1·20 lakh incurred on works charged to the 'Road Development Fund'. The length of roads newly opened and improved during the year was 11½ miles and 101 miles, respectively, against 25 and 62½ miles in 1111. The total length of communications maintained was 5,365 miles consisting of 3,584 miles of main roads, 1,025 miles of village roads, 442 miles of

traces and 314 miles of navigation canals. The total works out to 0·7 of a mile of communication for every sq. mile in the State or 1·34 mile per sq. mile of inhabited area. This was exclusive of the backwaters and the navigable rivers. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 453 per mile of metalled roads, Rs. 138 for unmetalled roads, Rs. 25·5 for village roads, Rs. 28·8 for traces and Rs. 254·8 for canals.

Ryots' Roads.

4. Till recently Government alone were responsible for constructing and maintaining all the roads in the State. Within the past few years, however, private enterprise has voluntarily come forward to help the Government in the matter of opening new lines of communication. There is a system of "ryots roads" under which the roads are opened by the people themselves, the department merely advising alignment and constructing the necessary bridges and culverts. The roads, if satisfactory, are subsequently taken over and maintained by the Government who assume the lands covered by the roads on payment of nominal compensation and record them as *poramboke*.

Irrigation—Protective.

5. There is a separate Irrigation Division in the Public Works Department for the purpose of supervising and controlling irrigation works in the State. The expenditure on Protective Irrigation works during the year was Rs. 1,92,189 against Rs. 1,66,664 in 1111. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,71,592 was spent on the construction of new irrigation works and the balance on the maintenance of the existing sources of irrigation. Among the works carried out during the year may be mentioned (i) construction of an irrigation dam and reservoir at Kanthalloor; (ii) improvements to Samburvadakara Valiakulam; (iii) protecting the north and south bunds of the Vembanad Reclamation—R. Block—III period, with rubble walls; and (iv) construction of a masonry dam at Puthumana across Kuriathodu in Mulavoor pakuthi, Muvattupuzha taluk.

Productive Irrigation— The Kodayar Irrigation System.

6. The Kodayar Irrigation System is the most important irrigation work in the State. The gross total outlay up to the end of 1112 under capital account stood at Rs. 87·40 lakhs. The cash and adjusted expenditure under capital account during the year was Rs. 5,660. The net total under capital account was Rs. 80·70 lakhs. The gross revenue from the system was Rs. 2,15,158 or nearly 2·46 per cent. on the gross capital outlay. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 47,674 and the net revenue was therefore Rs. 1,67,484, against Rs. 1,02,269 in 1111. A total length of 330 miles of irrigation channels was maintained within the system and the area of assessed lands which had the benefit of water from the Kodayar reservoir during 1112 was 56,217 acres.

Establishment.

7. The outlay on establishment of all classes amounted to Rs. 4,53,815 against Rs. 4,67,772 in 1111. The cost of establishment for 1112 was 14·4 per cent. of the gross outlay excluding that on capital works, etc., not charged to revenue, against 14·2 per cent. in 1111.

Receipts.

8. The total receipts from the department during the year amounted to Rs. 8·96 lakhs against Rs. 10·17 lakhs in 1111. The fall was chiefly in the revenue from tolls on roads and bridges. The subvention from the Central Road Development Fund during the year received from the Government of India as the State's share of the additional duty levied on petrol by that Government amounted to Rs. 2,23,155 against Rs. 2,10,131 in 1111.

Railways.

9. The total length of the railway line in the State was nearly 98 miles excluding the portion of the Cochin State Railway running through Travancore territory in the Alwaye P. W. D. Division. The Quilon-Shenkotta section of the Travancore Railway is worked under a guarantee in

respect of payments of interest on the capital spent by the British Government for the section. The capital required for the Quilon-Trivandrum (old Chackay Station) line was met by the State. The Chackai-Trivandrum Central Extension was constructed by the State and handed over to the South Indian Railway for working. The capital at charge for the three sections to the end of March 1937—Shenkotta-Quilon, Quilon-Trivandrum (old Chackai Station) and Chackai-Trivandrum-Central Station is given below :—

Quilon-Shenkotta	... Bh. Rs.	139·33 lakhs.
Quilon-Trivandrum Extension (old Chackai Station)	... ,,	53·63 ,,
Chackai-Trivandrum Central Station	... ,,	27·29 ,,

The working of the railway during the year ended March 1937 resulted in loss and Government had to pay a sum of Bh. Rs. 69,652 to make up the deficit for the payment of interest charges on the Shenkotta-Quilon section. The total capital expenditure not charged to revenue during 1112 on account of railways was Rs. 15,633 against Rs. 69,947 in 1111.

Mr. M. L. Janardhana Pillai, Member, Sri Mulam Assembly, represented the State on the South Indian Railway Committee during the year.

The services of Mr. Marini, who was functioning as Adviser to Government on Railway matters, were dispensed with, with effect from the 16th January 1937, and the Financial Secretary to Government was appointed Railway Secretary also.

The Water Works and Drainage Engineering Department.

Water Works and Drainage Engineer to Government. — *Vastuvidyakusala C. Balakrishna Rao, B. A., B. E., C. E.*

General.

10. A separate Water Works and Drainage Engineering Department was constituted in 1110 M. E. for the administration and control of the Willingdon Water Works and the drainage scheme at Trivandrum and the water supply projects in the mofussil

municipalities at Alleppey, Shenkotta and Nagercoil. During the year under report, due to the expanding activities of the department, three separate divisions were formed in it with the necessary sub-divisions and sections. The divisions are (i) the Trivandrum Water Works Division comprising the Willingdon Water Works at Trivandrum and the water supply project at Nagercoil ; (ii) the Trivandrum Drainage Division and (iii) the Alleppey and Shenkotta Water Works Division for the execution of the water supply schemes at those two places.

The Willingdon Water Works.

11. All works connected with the first stage of the Town Distribution System had been completed before the commencement of the year. Out of 46 miles included in the second stage of the system, pipe laying was completed for a length of 26 miles and the line was connected for service in 1111. In 1112 pipes were laid for another length of 11½ miles. The work relating to the reconstruction and extension of the Water Works Buildings was completed. The total capital outlay during the year on the Willingdon Water Works was Rs. 1,14,572. The purity of the water supplied was kept at a high standard. The total quantity of water filtered and sent down for distribution was 245·027 million gallons against 209·846 million gallons in the previous year. Of this, 153 million gallons were supplied free from street taps for domestic purposes. Including 326 connections given to private properties during the year, the total number of such services that were in use at the end of the year was 1,034. The working expenses of the project amounted to Rs. 75,069, the cost of production per thousand gallons being chs. 8 cash 9 against chs. 8 in 1111. The annual contribution payable by the Trivandrum Municipality towards the working expenses of the water supply, which was originally fixed at Rs. one lakh, was reduced retrospectively from 1111 to Rs. 75,000 for the years 1111 and 1112, Rs. 82,500 for 1113, Rs. 90,000 for 1114 and Rs. one lakh for 1115, the position to be reviewed in 1115 and the amount of contribution for 1116 onward fixed. The gross receipts on account of the meter ratings and under other heads amounted to Rs. 1,15,340 including the municipality's contribution.

Mofussil Water Works.

12. Estimates amounting to Rs. 16·85 lakhs, Rs. 10·80 lakhs and Rs. 3·03 lakhs were sanctioned for the water supply schemes in the municipal towns of Nagercoil, Alleppey and Shenkotta respectively. The three municipal councils agreed to the following arrangements:—

The entire cost of the schemes till their inauguration shall in the first instance be met by Government, of which one-half shall be borne by the councils, the other half being considered as a grant in favour of the councils. The council's share of the cost of the schemes will be considered as a loan advanced to them by the Government for purposes of the water supply schemes. The loan shall bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum and it shall be repaid by the councils in thirty-five equal annual instalments and the schemes shall be worked by the councils at their own cost from the date of inauguration of the water supply.

Contracts for the supply of pipes and specials were arranged and the materials began to arrive before the year closed. Land acquisition proceedings for the lands required for the three projects were in progress.

The question of water supply to the Village Panchayat at Bhoothapandy, to Kalkulam and Vilavankod taluks and to Kuttanad area were under detailed investigation during the year.

The Trivandrum Drainage Scheme.

13. The construction work of the drainage scheme at Trivandrum which was started in 1111 was in continuous progress during the year. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 45·96 lakhs and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4·08 lakhs. The whole cost of the scheme is to be borne by the Government. The Trivandrum Municipality will pay from the beginning of the year 1115 a drainage contribution of Rs. 75,000 and of Rs. one lakh after two years when the whole scheme is completed.

Sanction was accorded during the year for covering up a portion of the Cochar channel, from Pazhavangady to Copper Foundry, the work being undertaken by the Drainage Department. The necessary pipes for the work arrived before the year closed.

Electrical Department.

Electrical Engineer. *Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon, B. A., B. Sc., (Hons.) (London), A. G. G. I. and D. I. C; A. M. I., Mech. E., A. M. I. E. (Ind.).*

General.

14. The Electrical Department was working from 1103 to 1108 as a unit of the Public Works Department. In view of the growing importance of the department it was separated from the Public Works Department in 1108 and placed under the direct control of the Government with the Electrical Engineer in charge of it. The Trivandrum and Quilon electric supply undertakings have been financed by Government and worked by the Electrical Department, while those at Nagercoil and Kottayam are owned by private corporations which are licensed under the Travancore Electricity Regulation. When the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project is completed, the whole of north Travancore and a part of central Travancore will be linked up with the supply net-work and electric current will be available in most of the important towns and villages in those areas.

The Trivandrum Electric Supply.

15. The Trivandrum Electric Supply passed through another progressive year of operation. The running plant and load factor reached 48·9 per cent. and 20·9 per cent. respectively against 47·7 per cent. and 17·8 per cent. in the previous year. The average cost of generation decreased from 0·618 of an anna to 0·596 of an anna. Two hundred and thirty seven private consumers and 27 Government buildings were newly connected up making a total of 2,025 consumers at the end of the year. The service lines were extended by three miles bringing the total length of distribution lines to 57 miles. The number of street lights at the end of the year was 1,766. The public lighting extended over an aggregate route length of 53 miles. In view of the steady increase in the demand for power an additional generating set was ordered during the year. A substantial reduction was also effected in tariff. The capital expenditure incurred on the scheme during the year was

Rs. 46,093 making an aggregate capital expenditure of Rs. 8·99 lakhs.

16. The Quilon Electric Supply continued to show satisfactory expansion. The cost of generation per unit decreased from 1·375 anna in 1111 to 1·06 anna in 1112. The low tension distribution line was extended by four miles bringing the total length of the system to 28 miles. The new sub-station constructed at Asramam was put in operation. Ninety-one new services were connected up bringing the total number of consumers to 544. Eighty-six street lights were newly installed. The number of street lights at the end of the year was 644. The capital expenditure incurred on the scheme during the year was Rs. 26,627 making a total capital outlay of Rs. 2·74 lakhs.

The Quilon Electric Supply.

17. The telephone system worked very satisfactorily throughout the year. A new 100—line board was installed in the central exchange to work in conjunction with the one in existence and an order for another 100-line board was placed during the year. The number of subscribers increased from 202 in 1111 to 240 in 1112 and that of extensions from 99 to 120. There were 8 sub-exchanges. The number of subscribers to the automatic board increased from 19 to 22. Most of the overhead lines along crowded streets were converted into underground cables. A capital expenditure of Rs. 7,696 was incurred on the scheme during the year making an aggregate capital expenditure of Rs. 1·81 lakh.

The Trivandrum Telephone Exchange.

18. The total receipts from the working of the Trivandrum and Quilon Electric Supply undertakings and the Trivandrum Telephone Exchange amounted to Rs. 3,14,508. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,38,266 leaving a net return of Rs. 1,76,242. Out of this a sum of Rs. 67,800 was appropriated towards depreciation and

Receipts and Expenditure.

Rs. 64,892 towards interest on capital invested, resulting in a balance of Rs. 43,550. This was credited to the electrical reserve fund which amounted to Rs. 83,757 at the end of the year.

The Kottayam Electric Supply.

19. The number of consumers connected up to the Kottayam Electric Supply was 643. The number of street lights maintained was 392 and the length of supply mains was 16 miles. The capital investment on the scheme to the end of the year was Rs. 1·66 lakhs. The gross receipts in 1112 including outstandings amounted to Rs. 34,940 and the working expenses to Rs. 16,795.

The Nagercoil Electric Supply.

20. The number of consumers of power at Nagercoil was 478 at the end of the year. The average daily peak was 57·8. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 35,957 during the year.

Other Supply Undertakings.

21. Besides these, there was the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company's power station at Munnar. The motive power connected up to the Munnar power station was 950 K. W. and the heating and lighting load was 550 K. W. and 200 K. W. respectively.

An estimate for Rs. 46,500 was sanctioned during the year for installing a temporary power house at Kalamaserry near Alwaye to supply power to the Sri Chitra Mills till the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric power became available. Two second-hand generating plants were purchased for the purpose and the construction of the power house was in progress.

The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project.

22. The question of harnessing the hydro-electric possibilities of the State had been engaging the attention of Government in recent years. In 1932 an investigation of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme was made. The Pallivasal waterfall is on the Mudrapuzha river, a tributary of the Periyar. A diversion weir with collapsible

shutters is proposed to be constructed at Munnar at 4,750 ft. above sea level and water from the Mudrapuzha river will be diverted through an open channel and taken by a tunnel through the mountains. From the tunnel-exit water will be let down through two penstock lines to the power house. There will be installed in the generating station two machines of 4,500 K. W. each to be fed from the two pipe lines. The transmission lines from Pallivasal will go to Kothamangalam wherefrom they will branch off, one set going to Alwaye and the other to Pallam (near Kottayam) where the two main receiving stations will be located. From Pallam the lines will be extended to Peermade and Quilon and also to Kottayam, Changanachery, Alleppey and other towns.

During the year the civil works of the project at Munnar and Pallivasal, namely the headworks, tunnel, pipe line, power house and certain miscellaneous items including buildings, stores, roads etc, were transferred to the P. W. Department. Investigation in connection with the position of the diversion weir was completed by borings to fix salient points. The tunnel driving was completed during the previous year. A total length of 4,011 R. ft. of the tunnel was lined with cement concrete and 2,437 R. ft. coated with cement gunite till the close of the year under report. On account of unexpected springs and landslides at the terminal anchor of the penstock lines further works in respect of the power house and penstocks were suspended during the previous year. As a result of investigation of the site it was decided to shift the power house to another place. A new site was therefore selected, designs prepared and contract settled during the year under report. A third generating set and transformer were ordered during 1112. The sub-station buildings at Kothamangalam, Alwaye, Pallam and Alleppey were completed. All the works in connection with the transmission lines from Pallivasal to Kothamangalam, thence to Alwaye, and from Kothamangalam to Pallam, were also completed. The materials required for extension of the lines to Mavelikara, Alleppey and Kundara were received towards the middle of the year and substantial progress was made in the construction of these lines. The construction of the distribution lines from Pallam to

Kottayam was almost completed and most of the town distribution cables at Alleppey were laid. A special officer was appointed towards the middle of the year in connection with the clearance of the route. The total expenditure on the scheme during the year was Rs. 19,82,968 and the total outlay till the end of the year was Rs. 80·48 lakhs.

Maramat Department.

Maramat Engineer. *Mr. S. S. Krishna Aiyangar, B. A., B. E., M. E. (from 1-1-1112 to 27-1-1112).*
Mr. V. Harihara Aiyar, B. A., B. E. (from 27-1-1112 till the end of the year).

General.

23. The Maramat Department confines its activities to works connected with Devaswoms (religious institutions), *Oottupuras* (feeding houses), *satroms* (rest houses), other charitable institutions and palaces. The department also exercises technical supervision over the Palace *Panivaka* (works) Department. Government sanctioned during the year the constitution of a committee of officials to advise Government on Maramat expenditure with a view to secure proper financial co-ordination and adequate scrutiny of the expenditure. Towards the close of the year Government sanctioned the amalgamation of the department with the Public Works Department and this was given effect to from the 10th Chingam 1113. The committee continues to function even after the amalgamation.

Maramat Works.

24. The expenditure on account of Government Maramat works was Rs. 1,10,038 and that incurred by the department on Devaswom works was Rs. 2,07,824. Of the latter, a sum of Rs. 1,46,407 was spent for major Devaswoms and the balance for Minor Devaswoms. The works deserving special mention executed by the department were the gilding of the *Dhwajam* of the Mavelikara Krishnaswami temple, the gilding of the *Vedica* of the Tiruvarpu *Dhwajam* and the provision of wooden shelves in the Ulsavamadom vessel stores at Trivandrum. The expenditure on account of establishment charges was Rs. 54,994 against Rs. 52,137 in the previous year.

CHAPTER X

COMMERCE.

Trade.

Total Value of Trade.

The subjoined statement compares the total value of external trade during 1111 and 1112:—

Particulars.	Value in crores.		Percentage to total trade.	
	1111	1112	1111	1112
	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.		
Exports	8·16	9·23	52	55
Imports	7·43	7·42	48	45
Total value of trade	15·59	16·65	..	..

There was a rise in the value of trade under exports and a slight fall under imports. As in the previous years, exports exceeded imports.

Carriage of Trade.

2. Of the total external trade, 22·79 per cent. was carried on by sea, 48·07 by backwater, 14·92 by land and 14·22 by railway as against 26·08, 44·16, 13·69 and 16·07 respectively in 1111.

Exports and Imports.

3. There was an appreciable improvement in the value of the export trade in the produce of the cocoanut tree. Taking each article separately, there was an increase in both the quantity and value of cocoanut oil, punnac, coir, coir mats, coir fibre and cocoanut husk exported. Though the quantity of copra and cables exported showed a fall, the value fetched was higher than that in the previous year. The remaining products of the cocoanut tree, *viz.*, cocoanuts and coir mattings fell both in quantity and value. As regards the other articles, there was marked improvement both in the quantity and value of coffee and ginger exported. The quantity and value of

fish, cardamom, arecanuts, jaggery and tea also showed an increase. Though tamarind and rubber fell in quantity, the value realised was higher. There was a decrease in both the quantity and value of hides, canesugar unrefined, pepper and timber exported.

Under imports, hardware, provisions, gingelly oil, glassware, liquors and thread showed a rise in value. The value of the other chief articles imported, *viz.*, cotton and piece goods, tobacco, machinery and mill work and salt registered a fall. The subjoined statement shows the quantity and value of paddy and rice imported during 1111 and 1112:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1111	1112	1111	1112
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.
Rice ..	6,187,665	5,164,193	2,38,75,057	2,18,57,704
Paddy .	925,413	471,128	29,33,150	13,86,910
Total .	7,113,078	5,635,321	2,68,08,207	2,32,44,614

There was a decrease of Bh. Rs. 35·64 lakhs in the value of rice and paddy imported during the year.

The per capita value of exports was Bh. Rs. 18·11, of imports Bh. Rs. 14·57 and of the total trade Bh. Rs. 32·68 against Bh. Rs. 16·01, Bh. Rs. 14·58 and Bh. Rs. 30·59 respectively in 1111. The total volume of trade was greater than that in 1111 by Bh. Rs. 1·06 crore. The figures showing the per capita value of exports and imports show a balance of trade in favour of this country to the extent of Bh. Rs. 3·54 per head of the population against Bh. Rs. 1·43 in the previous year.

Direction of Trade.

4. Of the external trade, 86·13 per cent. was with British India, 5·53 per cent. with the United Kingdom, 3·39 per cent. with America, 0·38 per cent. with Ceylon, 0·11 per cent. with Pondichery and Marseilles and 4·46 per cent. with other foreign countries. The trade with British India, America and Pondichery and Marseilles improved by

0·34 per cent., 1·11 per cent. and 0·01 per cent. respectively. The trade with the United Kingdom and Ceylon fell by 1·08 per cent. and 0·35 per cent. respectively. The trade with the other foreign countries decreased by 0·03 per cent.

Ports.

Principal Port Officer.

Mr. T. H. Cameron (Acting from 1-1-1112 to 27-4-1112).

Mr. T. Chandy B. A., B. L. (Acting from 8-5-1112 to 19-8-1112.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao B. A., (From 7-9-1112 till the end of the year).

The Assistant Excise Commissioner, Mavelikara (in charge from 28-4 1112 to 7-5-1112 and from 20-8-1112 to 6-9-1112).

General.

5. The Marine Department attends mainly to the working of the following Regulations *viz.*,

(i) The Native Passenger Ships Regulation, I of 1050;

(ii) The Ports Regulation, I of 1094;

(iii) The Registration of Ships Regulation, II of 1095;

(iv) The Public Canals and Ferries Regulation, VI of 1096, so far as testing the fitness of steam and motor vessels plying in inland water-ways is concerned; and

(v) The Travancore Wrecks Regulation, I of 1108.

In addition, the department controls shipping operations within port limits, attends to the maintenance of light-houses at the ports and at Aryad and Pallam on the backwater and advises Government in marine matters generally.

Weather.

6. The weather was generally favourable for shipping and landing operations except for a few days towards the close of the year. Weather and storm warning telegrams were received from Poona on 162 days in all constituting 17 different occasions. A weather forecasting station was established at

Alleppey during the year, and readings of conditions of weather were recorded twice daily, and weekly reports were forwarded to the Government Meteorologist.

Shipping.

7. During the year the shipping or sea-borne trade of the State was well maintained and the efficiency of the various ports satisfactorily kept up except at Alleppey where a slight reverse was experienced towards the close of the year on account of adverse monsoon weather conditions. The following comparative statement indicates the progress of shipping operations at all the Travancore ports during the last two years :—

Name of Port.	No. of steamers that called in		No. of country craft that called in		Tonnage in	
	1111	1112	1111	1112	1111	1112
Alleppey	415	348	62	77	945,681	816,871
Quilon	44	57	71	56	144,868	188,047
Trivandrum	138	109	8	13	423,151	335,116
Colachel	46	35	..	11	152,843	117,678
Koilthottam and Neendakara	13	14	..	..	43,775	50,438
Munambom	..	1	..	28	..	3,624
Manakudy	..	..	..	37	..	3,786
Total	656	564	141	222	1,710,318	1,515,560

There was a comparative decrease of 92 steamers and 194,758 tons in total, which was due mainly to the lull in shipping during the monsoon season at Alleppey. At Quilon the increase of 13 steamers was due to the larger export of mineral sands and tiles and a larger import of cashewnuts. The fall in the number of grain steamers that called at Trivandrum explains the decrease in shipping at that port during the year. At Colachel also there was a fall in tonnage owing to the decrease in the import of grain and the export of sands and fibre. At Koilthottam and Neendakara the steamers called

mainly to load mineral sands. The operations at Munambam and Manakudy were confined to the landing and shipment of salt.

Situation of Ports.

8. The ports of Travancore are favourably situated in regard to all trade routes between Australia and the Far East on the one hand and Europe and America on the other. There are deep water anchorages fairly close in-shore at all the important ports, especially at Trivandrum and Colachel, and consequently no piloting to moorings is necessary.

Alleppey Port.

9. In the year under report there was no appreciable change in the natural process of sand accretion at Alleppey. A dredger was purchased for the regular removal of sand that has accreted alongside the pier. The mud bank was throughout in position off the port affording smooth water for safe shipping operations in the open roadstead, except for a slight disturbance with the outburst of the S. W. monsoon. In order to facilitate and expedite the working of cargo boats in landing and loading of steamers the purchase of a tug by the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,800 was approved by Government. That committee held 13 meetings and discussed various other subjects in connection with the working, provision of facilities and improvement of the port.

Visit of H. M. S. 'Norfolk'.

10. The Man-of-War H. M. S. 'Norfolk' under command of H. E. Vice Admiral Hon. Sir A. R. M. Ramsay K. C. V. O., C. B., D. S. O. arrived at the Trivandrum port on the 11th Meenam 1112 and left on the 13th Meenam. Arrangements were made for the safe embarking and disembarking of the ship's officers, distinguished visitors, etc. His Highness the Maharaja and prominent officials visited the ship.

Receipts and Expenditure.

11. The subjoined statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Marine Department in 1111 and 1112:—

Particulars.	1111	1112
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts . .	53,134	46,267
Expenditure . .	20,343	28,561

The Cochin Harbour.

12. In July 1925 a Four-Party Agreement was entered into between the Government of India, the Government of Madras and the Governments of Travancore and Cochin, for the development of the Cochin Harbour. The scheme was divided into four stages. The first stage included works connected with the investigation and protection of the foreshore. The second stage related to the work done in connection with the experiment in cutting the bar. The third stage included all works subsequent to the first and second stages extending to the point at which it became the regular practice for ocean-going steamers to enter the bar and discharge at moorings inside the backwater; and the fourth stage includes all other works that may be found necessary for the conversion of the harbour into a really important port. The expenditure relating to the first stage was, in the first instance, met by the Government of Madras. The second stage was completed at a cost of about Rs. 8·96 lakhs towards which the Government of Madras and the Cochin and Travancore States each contributed Rs. 3 lakhs. The third stage was financed by the harbour authorities and, for the prosecution of the fourth stage works, Travancore agreed to contribute a third share of the expenditure.

The Government of India having declared that prior to April 1931 it became the regular practice for ocean-going

steamers to enter the bar and discharge at moorings inside the backwaters, the sharing of the customs revenue collected at the port was given effect to from the first of April 1931. At a conference held in November 1934 between the representatives of the Government of India and the Governments of Madras, Cochin and Travancore, the following terms regarding the distribution of customs revenue realised at the port were provisionally accepted :—

(*a*) in respect of any year in which the net customs revenue does not exceed Rs. 49½ lakhs, the Governments of Cochin and Travancore and the Government of India will each eceive one-third share;

(*b*) in respect of any year in which the net customs revenue exceeds Rs. 49½ lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 63 lakhs, the Travancore Government will receive Rs. 16½ lakhs, the Cochin Government will receive one-third of the net customs revenue, and the Government of India will receive the remainder;

(*c*) in respect of any year in which the net customs revenue exceeds Rs. 63 lakhs, the Travancore Government will receive Rs. 16½ lakhs plus six per cent. of the excess over Rs. 63 lakhs, the Cochin Government will receive Rs. 21 lakhs plus ten per cent. of the excess over Rs. 63 lakhs, and the Government of India will receive the remainder.

In November 1935, another conference of all the four parties was convened at New Delhi under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Commerce Member of the Government of India to discuss and settle the outstanding questions. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar represented this Government at the conference on the last two days of its sitting. Among the agreements reached at the conference was that the Cochin Government should purchase the rights of the Madras Government in the harbour by accepting the liability to contribute two-thirds share of the expenditure required for the fourth stage works, the remaining one-third being contributed by Travancore. It was also agreed that the Government of India should declare the port as a major port from the date of the commencement of the fourth stage works and that the basis of the harbour administration in future should

be a Port Trust Act passed by the Central Indian Legislature and an identical Act *mutatis mutandis* passed by the Government of Cochin. The Port Trust is to consist of eleven members in which Travancore is to have equal representation with the Government of Cochin and the Government of India. As regards the sharing of the customs revenue, the formula put forward at the conference in November 1934 was accepted by all the parties. The draft of an agreement embodying the above conclusions and the revised arrangements was still under negotiation in respect of certain outstanding points relating to the interest and terms of repayment of advances and the security therefor. It was pending formal acceptance when the year closed.

The Cochin Port Act passed by the Central Indian Legislature came into force from the 1st August 1936 and with effect from that date the Government of India declared Cochin as a major port and assumed control of the port from the Government of Madras. Pending the constitution of the Port Trust provided by the Act, an Administration was set up for the Port with Mr. R. C. Bristow as Administrative Officer and Harbour-Engineer-in-Chief and an Advisory Committee in the place of the original Port Conservancy Board; and in this Advisory Committee Travancore was represented by Mr. G. B. E. Truscott, Chief Engineer and Mr. K. C. Karunakaran of the Travancore Chamber of Commerce.

Sanction to the execution of the first instalment of the capital works relating to the fourth stage of the harbour development was given in August 1936 and the works were put in hand. Travancore accordingly advanced to the Harbour Authority during the year under review a sum of Rs. 11·27 lakhs as loan in part-payment of the one-third share promised for the fourth stage works. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was also advanced by this Government as loan to the Harbour Authority as one-third share of the cost of a dredging plant purchased for the harbour.

The net receipts from the Cochin Harbour during the year under review amounted to Rs. 24,41,597.

CHAPTER XI.

MEDICAL RELIEF, PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Medical Department.

Surgeon General.

Mr. James Simpson, M. B. Ch. B. (from 7-2-1112 to the end of the year).

Vaidya Sastra Kusala Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose, B. A. (Madras), M. B. & B. S. (London). L. M. (Rotunda), (Ag. from 1-1-1112 to 6-2-1112).

System of Medical Aid.

The long-established policy of the Government has been to see that proper medical aid is placed within the reach of all classes of people in the State. Accordingly, free medical aid and free supply of medicines are made available to the public in all medical institutions maintained by the Government. Besides, the grant-in-aid medical institutions also afford facilities for medical relief to the people.

Control and Inspection.

2. Mr. James Simpson, the Surgeon General, continued to be in charge of the department except during the period of his absence on leave till the 6th Kanni 1112 when *Vaidya Sastra Kusala* Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose, Superintendent of the Women and Children's Hospital at Trivandrum, acted as Surgeon General in addition to her duties in the Women and Children's Hospital. The permanent Surgeon General inspected all the medical institutions in the State.

Medical Institutions.

3. The number of Government medical institutions inclusive of the bi-weekly and evening dispensaries rose from 85 in the previous year to 86 in 1112. This was due to the establishment of a new dispensary at Thengapattanam in Makaram 1112. Of the 86 institutions, 32 were hospitals and the remaining 54 dispensaries. Besides, there were five

full-time, one bi-weekly and one tri-weekly temporary dispensaries in the malarial areas. The number of grant-in-aid medical institutions remained the same as in 1111, *viz.*, 21. The annual grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanappalli was continued during the year.

Medical Officers.

4. The permanent professional staff of the Medical Department during the year under report consisted of 5 Surgeons, 17 Deputy Surgeons, 43 Assistant Surgeons, and 84 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. There was, besides, a temporary staff of five Sub-Assistant Surgeons. In accordance with a scheme for the entertainment of Honorary House Surgeons and Physicians, which was commenced in the year 1110 M. E., there were at the end of the year under report 14 Honorary House Surgeons (10 men and 4 women) distributed among the important hospitals in the State. Among the permanent professional staff 19 were women of whom four held European qualifications, 14 had Indian University degrees or diplomas and the remaining one possessed an American degree. Of the male medical officers, 15 held European qualifications and the rest *viz.*, 115, possessed Indian University degrees or diplomas.

Medical Relief.

5. The total number of patients treated in all the Government and grant-in-aid allopathic institutions together was 2,429,675, of whom 2,352,673 were out-patients and the remaining 77,002 in-patients. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,396,879, 2,320,464 and 76,415. The average daily attendance rose from 18,186 in 1111 to 18,640 in 1112. Taking the Government institutions alone, the number of out-patients treated increased from 2,120,748 to 2,159,209 and of in-patients from 64,530 to 65,017. The grant-in-aid institutions afforded medical relief to 193,464 out-patients and 11,985 in-patients, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 199,716 and 11,885. The Fort Hospital, Trivandrum, ranked foremost in the matter of out-patient attendance, as in 1111, the number being 86,590. The Victoria Hospital, Quilon, and the General Hospital, Trivandrum, followed next in order with an out-patient attendance of over 76,000 and 74,000

respectively. For in-patient attendance, the General Hospital, Trivandrum, stood foremost, followed by the Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, with 12,761 and 11,419 patients, respectively. Surgical operations performed in the Government institutions totalled 76,206 against 70,203 in 1111. Of the cases, 97·5 per cent. were cured. 1·6 per cent. were relieved, 0·1 per cent. were otherwise discharged, 0·4 per cent. died and 0·4 per cent. remained under treatment at the close of the year. The total number of beds available for in-patients in all the hospitals together was 3,176 against 3,130 in 1111. The percentage of mortality from the various diseases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries was 3·34 against 3·2 in the previous year. The average cost of treating a patient decreased from *chuckrams* 9 cash 5 in 1111 to *chuckrams* 8 cash 10 in 1112.

Child Welfare.

6. Ninety-six mid-wives were at work and they attended to 15,432 cases of labour showing an average of 160 cases per mid-wife, as against an average of 135 cases for 93 mid-wives in 1111.

Nursing Staff.

7. Efficient nursing in the State Hospitals was first introduced in 1082 M. E. (1906 A. D.) by the employment of eight European Roman Catholic Sisters of the Holy Cross. Their number was gradually raised and in the year under report there were 41 European Nursing Sisters, besides four Indian Nursing Sisters, 61 Indian Trained Nurses and 25 Sick Nurses.

Medical Education.

8. Under the arrangement with the Madras Government for the reservation of seats for Travancore students in the Madras Medical College each year, two students, of whom one was a lady, were selected and sent by the Government for the M. B., B. S. course beginning July 1937. The capitation grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum sanctioned for the Missionary Medical School for women at Vellore was continued. A Midwifery class was opened in Kumbham 1112 in the Victoria Hospital, Quilon, with 20 candidates, the first eight being given a stipend of Rs. 8 each per mensem.

Special Institutions.

General Hospital, Trivandrum.

9. The number of in-patients treated in the General Hospital, Trivandrum, fell from 12,935 in 1111 to 12,761 in 1112, but that of out-patients rose from 74,039 to 74,874. The number of surgical operations performed in the hospital rose from 7,555 to 8,360. Mortality among in-patients excluding deaths from operations was 380, against 13 in 1111. Of these, the number admitted moribund was 74. Mortality among operated cases was 60, and its percentage 0·63, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 64 and 0·80. The number of patients treated in the X—ray and Electro Therapeutic Section of the hospital was 2,345 against 2,344 in the previous year. Of these, 415 were treated on payment against 313 in 1111. The total attendance in the Dental Section of the hospital was 7,844 against 6,121 in the previous year. In the Ear, Nose and Throat Section, 2,904 cases were treated. The corresponding figure for 1111 was 2,590. In the Clinical Laboratory which is under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon possessing special training in Bio-chemistry, 39,973 cases were examined during the year as against 36,095 cases examined in 1111.

Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.

10. There was a rise in the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, from 9,958 and 60,455 in 1111 to 11,419 and 64,521 respectively in 1112. The number of obstetric cases also increased from 2,732 in 1111 to 3,303 in 1112, distributed among 2,967 in-patients and 336 out-patients. The number of gynaecological cases treated in the hospital during the year totalled 14,329 against 11,536 in 1111. The surgical operations performed during the year also rose from 5,970 in 1111 to 6,538 in the year under report. Mortality among in-patients, excluding deaths from operations, was 174 against 150 in 1111, and, of these, the number admitted moribund was 12. Mortality among operated cases was 17, against 10, in 1111, and that among obstetric and gynaecological cases

was 29 and 28 respectively, against 15 and 29 respectively in the previous year.

Donations amounting to Rs. 605, including a sum of Rs. 250 donated by the Dewan, were received during the year towards the ' Women and Children's Hospital fund. '

Victoria Hospital, Quilon.

11. The Victoria Hospital for Women at Quilon also showed a rise in the number of in-patients and out-patients treated, from 4,357 and 66,886 in 1111 to 53,08 and 76,625, respectively, in 1112. Obstetric and gynaecological cases treated numbered 2,165 and 8,385, respectively. The number of surgical operations performed in the hospital was 2,106, while it was 1,746 only in the previous year. Mortality among in-patients excluding deaths from operations was 41, against 22 in 1111, of which 13 cases were admitted moribund. Seventeen operated cases proved fatal.

Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.

12. The number of in-patients and out-patients in the Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum, increased from 1,897 and 13,516 in 1111 to 1,995 and 14,300, respectively, in 1112. The number of surgical operations conducted also rose from 1,211 to 1,280.

Hospital for Mental Diseases, Trivandrum.

13. The total number of patients under treatment in the Hospital for Mental Diseases was 221 comprising 166 males and 55 females. Of these, 25 were discharged as cured, improved etc., 16 died, and the remaining 180 patients, (131 males and 49 females), were under treatment at the close of the year.

Leper Colony, Noornad.

14. The newly opened Leper Colony at Noornad provides accommodation for over 500 patients. A reading room and a library have been provided for their use. There are two schools, one for boys and the other for girls. Various pastimes, and occupations such as weaving, shoe-making and gardening are also made available to the patients who also

run a small shop for their use. Places for religious worship have been provided for the Hindu, Christian and Mahomedan patients. The hospital staff is housed within the limits of the colony itself. The number of patients under treatment in the colony during the year was 557. Of these, the symptoms disappeared in 15 cases and 99 cases showed improvement. One hundred and Sixteen patients were otherwise discharged and 29 patients died, the remaining 298 patients, comprising 227 males and 71 females, were under treatment at the end of the year.

Tincture Factory.

15. In the Tincture Factory, which was attached to the General Medical Stores till the 27th Mithunam 1112, 49,301 pounds of medicines were prepared for use during the year. The factory was handed over to Messrs. the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd, on the 28th Mithunam 1112.

Receipts and Expenditure.

16. The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the department during 1112 with those of the previous year:—

Particulars.	1111	1112
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.	14,581	15,887
Expenditure	9,31,928	8,67,671

Department of Ayurveda.

Principal, Ayurveda College, Trivandrum. — *Mr. K. G. Gopala Pillai.*

Inspector of Ayurveda. — *Mr. N. Nilakanta Pillai (from 15-3-1112 to 30-11-1112).*
Mr. K. G. Gopala Pillai (in charge from 1-1-1112 to 14-3-1112 and from 31-11-1112 till the end of the year).

17. An Ayurveda *Patasala* (school) was first established in 1065 M. E. (1889 A. D.) and a system of grant-in-aid to

qualified *vaidyans* was also sanctioned. In 1093 M. E. 1917-1918 A. D.) the Ayurveda Department, as it now exists, was constituted. The curricula of studies in Ayurveda schools were then revised on an up-to-date scientific basis to suit modern requirements and an Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary was also established at Trivandrum. The Ayurveda *patasala* was raised to the status of a college three years later. Most of the successful candidates passing out of the college and the aided Ayurveda high schools set up private practice in various places as recognised *vaidyans* helping a great deal in bringing medical aid within easy reach of the inhabitants of the State, especially in the rural areas. The medicines required in the Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary are manufactured in the Government Pharmacy under expert supervision. A sales branch is attached to the pharmacy for the sale of Ayurvedic medicines at cheap rates.

Administration.

18. Since the inception of the Ayurveda Department in 1093 it had been under the control of an officer designated "Director of Ayurveda". This post was held in abeyance from the middle of 1107, when the department was divided into two divisions and each division was placed under the control of an independent officer. The Ayurveda Pharmacy and the Ayurveda Hospital at Trivandrum were attached to the Ayurveda College and placed under the control of the Principal of that college, and the other Ayurvedic institutions were left under the control of the Inspector of Ayurveda, each officer being invested with the powers of the Director in respect of the institutions under him. The Ayurveda aided high schools were under the charge of the Principal, Ayurveda College.

Ayurveda Hospitals and Dispensaries.

19. The Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary at Trivandrum continued to function satisfactorily. The very large number of patients who resorted to the institution testifies to its popularity and usefulness. Besides this Government institution, there were three grant-in-aid hospitals at Nagercoil, Quilon and Kilimanur, each getting the maximum grant of Rs. 50 per mensem. The total number

of grant-in-aid *vaidyasalas* remained the same as in 1111, *viz.*, 150. Of these, four were in receipt of the maximum grant of Rs. 30 per mensem, nine Rs. 25 per mensem, thirty-four Rs. 20 per mensem, and one hundred and three the minimum grant of Rs. 15 per mensem. According to the nature of the treatment, 19 were special *vaidyasalas* for the treatment of poison cases, two for eye treatment, three for *marma* treatment, three for the treatment of women and children and the rest, including four *sidha* and two *unani vaidyasalas*, for the treatment of general diseases. Three temporary *vaidyasalas* were opened at Erumeli, Pampa and Sabarimala in connection with the Makaravilakku festival at Sabarimala. Under the scheme for the award of recognition to expert and popular *vaidyans* there were 125 recognised *vaidyasalas* discharging regular work as against 112 in the previous year. The various municipalities of the State subsidised 15 recognised *vaidyasalas* during 1112 as against 13 in 1111.

Relief.

20. The number of in-patients treated in the Government Ayurveda Hospital at Trivandrum was 311, as against 297 in 1111, of whom 247 were males, 36 females and 28 children. Of the total number, 288 were cured, 2 died, 10 were discharged and 11 were undergoing treatment at the close of the year. Six more beds were installed during the year in addition to the 14 beds already available at the end of the previous year. The average cost of dieting a patient per day was chs. 3 cash 5 as against chs. 3 cash 3 in 1111. The number of out-patients fell from 78,896 to 77,252. The average daily attendance was 738. In the *marmachikitsa* ward attached to the institution where facilities are provided for treatment by massage, 4,305 patients were treated, against 3,640 in 1111, for different *marma* cases such as fractures, dislocation of bones, etc. The total number of patients treated in the three grant-in-aid Ayurveda Hospitals was 50,536 of whom 97 per cent. were cured, 0·5 per cent. died and the rest were discharged or were under treatment at the end of the year. All the grant-in-aid *vaidyasalas* together treated 461,239 patients of whom 95·6 per cent. were cured, 0·29 per cent. died and the rest were either discharged or were

undergoing treatment when the year closed. The number of snake bites treated by the aided *vishavaidyans* during the year was 3,230 against 6,979 in 1111. The three temporary *vaidyasalas* afforded medical aid to 3,255 patients. The total number of patients treated by the recognised *vaidyans* was 276,416, of whom 94·9 per cent. were cured, 0·32 per cent. died and the rest were either discharged or were under treatment at the end of the year.

The Ayurveda College.

21. The Ayurveda College prepares students for the *Vaidya Sastri* and the *Vaidya Kalanidhi* examinations, the entire course of which extends to five years, three years for the former which forms the high school course and two years for the latter which forms the college course. The strength of the college was 122 as against 124 in 1111. In the college course each student has to pay a fee of Rs. 30 per annum. An amount of Rs. 1,340 was collected as class fees during the year. Forty scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,376 were awarded to the students. Besides the *Vaidya Sastri* and the *Vaidya Kalanidhi* examinations, the department also conducts the *Ayurveda Acharya* examination, the highest test of proficiency for which the diploma is awarded on the merits of a thesis on an approved subject bearing on Ayurveda, and the *Visha Vaidya Visarada* examination intended to test the proficiency of candidates in the art of poison treatment. Facilities were afforded as usual to the students of the college classes for practical training in the Government Ayurveda Hospital and Pharmacy. Training was also given to the students in the dissection of dead bodies and in modern methods of diagnosis of diseases as usual. For the *Vaidya Sastri* examination 61 candidates appeared during the year, of whom 17 were from the Ayurveda College, 37 from the aided Ayurveda high schools and 7 were private candidates. Of these, 19 passed, 12 being from the college For the *Kalanidhi* examination, 24 candidates appeared, of whom 20 were from the college. Of the 24 candidates, 19 were declared eligible for the diploma. Seventeen candidates appeared for the *Visha Vaidya Visarada* examination, of whom ten came out successful. One candidate appeared for the *Ayurveda Acharya* examination and he came out successful.

Ayurveda High Schools.

22. Besides the Government High School attached to the Ayurveda College, there were four private aided high schools at Ettumanur, Changankulangara, Airur and Quilon with a total strength of 253 pupils against 238 in 1111. For the *Vaidya Sastri* examination, out of the 37 candidates who appeared from the aided high schools, 5 were successful. All the aided schools were as usual given a grant of Rs. 30 each per mensem.

Miscellaneous.

23. In the Puliyanarkotta reserve at Veli, medicinal herbs were cultivated under the supervision of the Principal, Ayurveda College. He also supervised the collection and publication of rare and ancient Ayurveda manuscripts. A scholarship of Rs. 40 per mensem was paid to a Travancore student in the Ayurveda College of the Benares Hindu University for completing the course of the *Ayurveda Acharya* degree examination of that University.

Receipts and Expenditure.

24. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 6,697 and the expenditure to Rs. 72,160. The net expenditure on the department during the year was Rs. 65,463.

Public Health Department.

Honorary Adviser, Public Health.	*Dr. W. C. Sweet, M. D., B. Sc., Dr. P. H.*
Director of Public Health	*Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. P. H. (Lond.), Dr. P. H., F. R. S. (Trop.), M. and H., F. R. I. P. H.*

General.

25. The need for organising a modern public health department to cope efficiently with the numerous public health problems of the State was engaging the attention of Government for some years. In February 1928 (1103 M. E.) Government requested the Rockefeller Foundation in America to depute one of their

representatives to the State to advise the Government in organising a public health department on modern lines. The Foundation very generously acceded to the request and appointed Dr. W. P. Jacocks to take up public health work in Travancore. He arrived in Trivandrum in March 1929 (1104 M. E.) and after studying local conditions prepared a comprehensive scheme of public health work. A working programme drawn up by Dr. Jacocks was sanctioned by Government and put into operation in 1105. This comprised hookworm treatment campaign, public health education, epidemiological and vital statistical investigations, health unit work, medical entomology and plague control measures.

Formation of the Public Health Department.

26. In 1109 M. E., with a view to co-ordinate the public health activities of the State on an up-to-date and scientific basis, under a single direction, the then existing Sanitary Department was amalgamated with the public health organisation, and a permanent Public Health Department was constituted under the control of a Deputy Director, the post of the Sanitary Commissioner being abolished. Subsequently in 1110, the designation of the head of the department was changed to 'Director of Public Health'. A Public Health Laboratory was also organised in the new department, embracing the sections of the Government Bacteriologist, the Chemical Examiner, the Public Analyst under the Food Adulteration Regulation, the Hookworm Laboratory and the Vaccine Depot. The Rockefeller Foundation continued to give honorary advice to the State in public health matters. The work of the new department consisted of registration of vital statistics, control of communicable diseases, vaccination, plague control measures, malaria and filariasis surveys and investigations as also mosquito and filariasis control, investigations in the Public Health Laboratory, management of the Health Unit at Neyyattinkara, hookworm treatment campaign, rural sanitation and public health education. Hookworm treatment campaign was discontinued from the beginning of 1110 and all the remaining items of work were continued during 1111 and 1112 along with a fresh item pertaining to the medical inspection of schools.

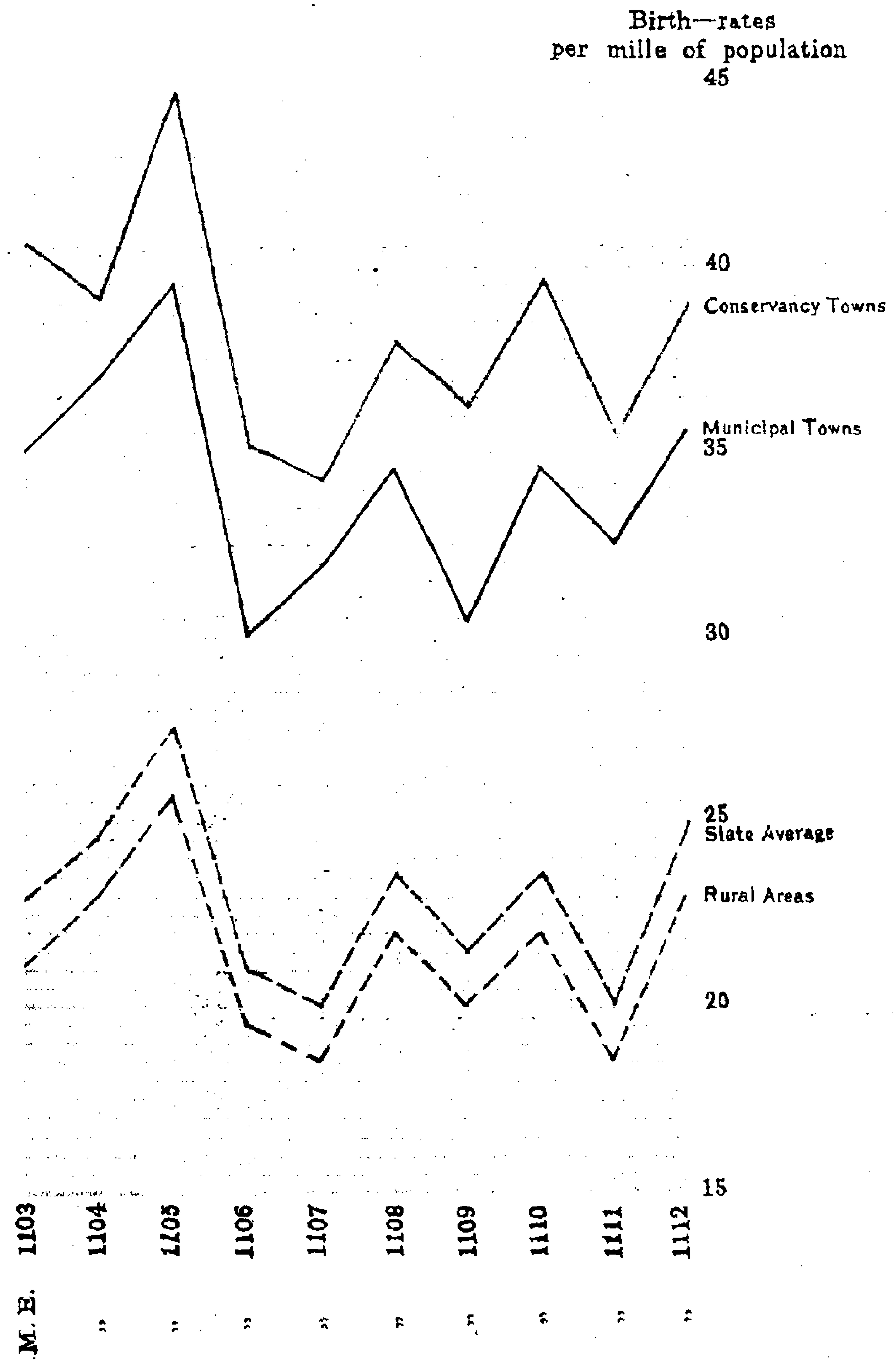
Taluk Health Organisation Scheme.

27. During the year under report the Government inaugurated a Taluk Health Organisation Scheme in the taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram, Kalkulam, Vilavankod and Shenkotta as a means of intensifying public health work in these areas and of taking effective precautions against cholera which is a menace peculiar to South Travancore and Shenkotta. Each of the above-mentioned taluks was constituted into a separate Taluk Health Organisation. The taluks of Tovala and Vilavankod were placed under the charge of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and a Sanitary Circle Officer was posted for each of the other three taluks. Each taluk was divided into convenient groups, each group being allocated to a Sanitary Inspector or Vaccinator. This scheme ensured a complete registration of vital statistics within the respective taluks and provided for a better control of epidemic diseases and more intensive health work in the rural areas.

Vital Statistics.

28. There was a rise in the births recorded in the State from 101,888 in 1111 to 126,814 in 1112, of whom 65,487 were males and 61,327 females. The increase was due partly to the better registration of vital statistics in the five taluks already mentioned. The birth rate calculated on the census population of 1931 was 24·88 per thousand, as compared to 23·59 in 1110 and 19·99 in 1111. The ratio of male births to every hundred female births was 106·78 against 106·87 in the previous year. There were altogether 1,376 still births, the ratio of still borns to 100 quick borns being 10·85 against 11·93 in 1111. There was a marked fall in the total number of deaths recorded from 58,208 in 1111 to 52,987 in the year under report, of whom 27,582 were males and 25,405 were females. The death rate fell from 11·42 to 10·40, due chiefly to the absence of epidemics during the year. The ratio of male deaths to 100 female deaths was 108·6 against 111·3 in 1111. The number of infant deaths registered in the State increased from 8,215 to 9,262 but the rate of infantile mortality fell from 80·6 to 73·0 per thousand of live births. The excess of births over deaths numbered 73,827 which represents the natural increase in the population of the State during the year. The

Birth-rates in Travancore during the years 1103 to 1112 M. E.



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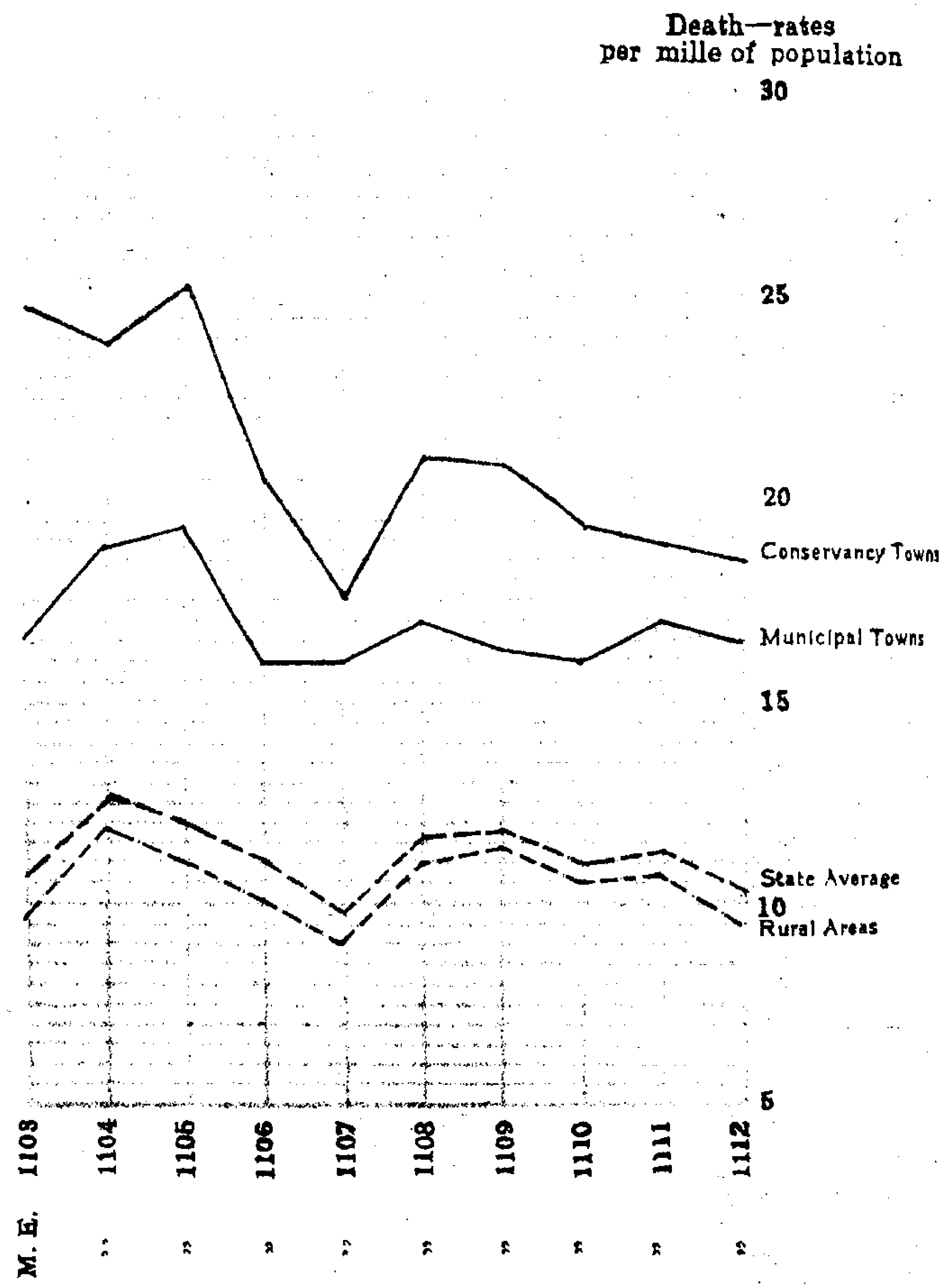
Death-rates in Travancore during the years 1103 to 1112 M. E.



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contribution towards this increase by the main communities of the State was 56·52 per cent. among Hindus, 36·89 per cent. among Christians and 5·96 per cent. among Mahomedans, the corresponding percentages during the previous year being 50·66, 42·39 and 6·40. A comparative study of the vital statistics since 1106 shows that the year under report was characterised by an unprecedented natural increase of population, the ratio of births to 100 deaths being 239.

Diseases.

29. But for the mild outbreak of cholera which occurred in a few taluks such as Shenkotta and Agastisvaram during the first half of the year under report, the year was practically free from epidemics in general thus affording a happy contrast to the preceding year when several parts of the country were afflicted with epidemics of cholera, small-pox, plague and malaria.

Cholera.

There were only 237 deaths due to cholera in 1112 as against 6,056 in the previous year. The majority of attacks and deaths took place in the taluks of Agastisvaram and Shenkotta. Prompt control measures were taken to arrest the spread of the disease. The special staff appointed for the purpose conducted about 51,000 inoculations in the affected areas.

Small-pox.

The incidence of small-pox during the year was no more than nominal, the total deaths from the disease being only 76 in a population of about 5½ millions. The number of deaths from this disease in the previous year was 652. This phenomenal reduction is ascribed to the progress made and the success achieved in the intensive mass vaccination campaign put into operation from 1109.

Vaccination.

The total number of vaccinations performed in the State during the year was 1,166,721 consisting of 332,532 primary and 834,189 re-vaccinations, as against a total of 1,076,729 comprising 333,905 primary and 742,824 re-vaccinations performed in the previous year. Including the cases vaccinated in the years 1110 and 1111, 71 vaccinations were conducted for every 100 persons in the State. Of the primary and re-vaccinations conducted in the rural areas, the success rates ascertained were

94·81 and 39·9 per cent., respectively. From the middle of 1109 when the intensive campaign was started till the end of the year under report, 375 pakuthies had been taken up and completed and, at the end of the year, only 25 pakuthies remained to be taken up of which the campaign had been partly finished in three pakuthies. Infants under one year of age who were afforded protection during the year numbered 33,123. The number of patients (including relapses) treated for malaria in the various medical institutions of the State during the year was 165,528, of which 78 cases were fatal. No case of plague was reported during the year. Anti-plague operations started at Alleppey since the last plague epidemic which occurred in that town towards the close of 1111 were continued in 1112 also. A sum of Rs. 6,250 was paid, as in 1111, to the Madras Government as contribution towards experiments on plague research (cyanogas fumigation) in the Cumbum valley. Among other diseases may be mentioned fevers which caused 14,953 deaths, bowel diseases which caused 5,832 deaths, diabetes and carbuncle which caused 1,678 deaths and respiratory diseases which caused 6,149 deaths.

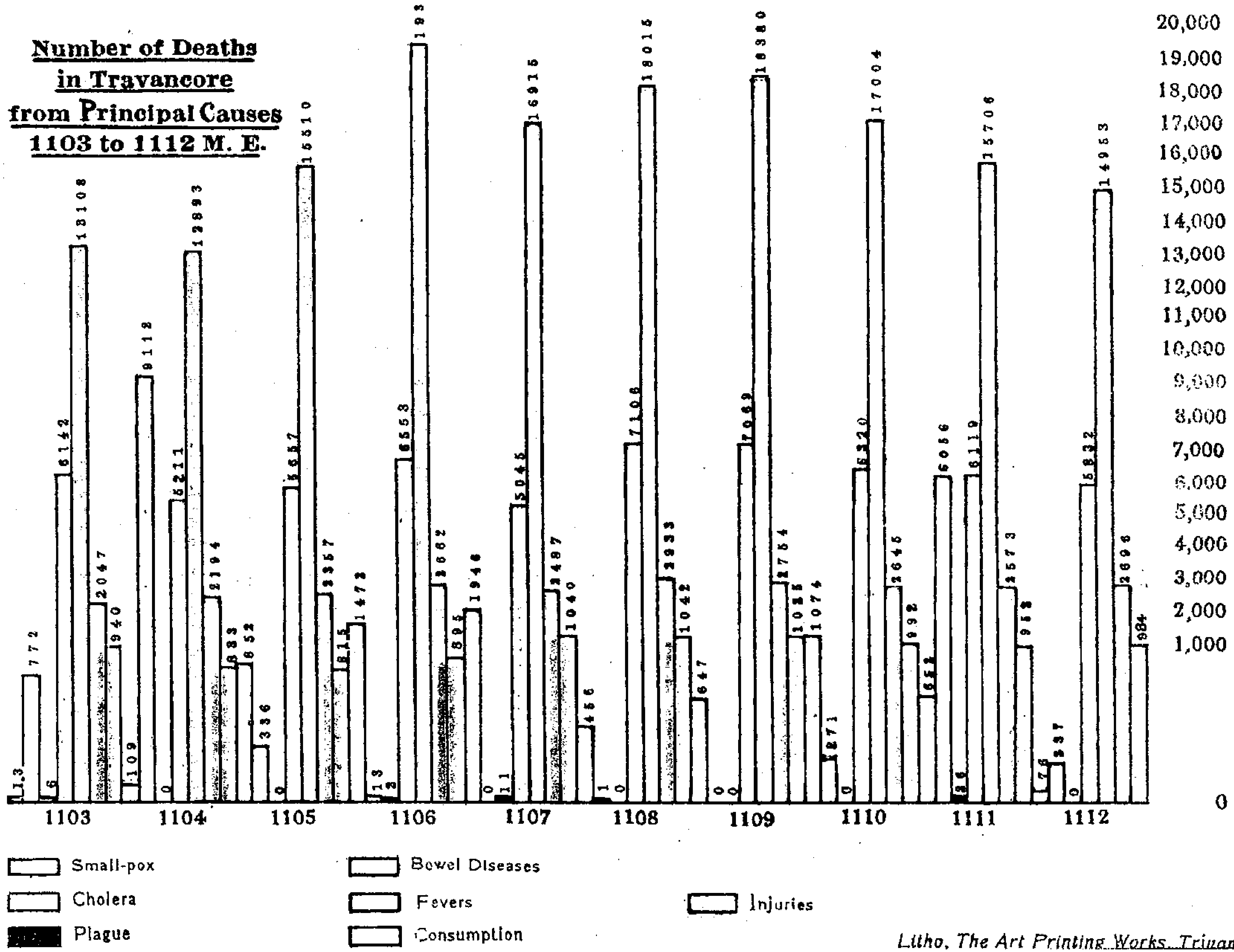
Malaria.

Plague Prevention.

Other Diseases.

30. Surveys and other field investigations were carried on as in the previous year by the two Assistant Surgeons in charge of the two Entomological Circles into which the State has been divided. Special researches regarding filariasis and malaria instituted in the field observation stations at Shertallai, Kulasekharam and Perumkadavila were also continued. These surveys and researches disclosed new and useful information about the incidence, etiology and transmission of filariasis and malaria. The surveys carried on at Ponmudy and Athirapally revealed that the Ponmudy sanatoria and the places around them within a radius of one mile are not malarial and that Athirapally is not so highly malarial as

Medical Entomology—Field Work.



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suspected. It was observed from the studies conducted at Kulasekharam that the Kodayar left bank channel is a heavy breeding place for mosquitoes during the period when the flow is closed. A mosquito and filarial survey was conducted in the Brigade area at Pangode and the area was found to be free from malaria but having a fair number of foci of filarial infection. Filariasis control operations conducted at Shertallai were found to be successful. Blood tests of children born in the controlled area showed negative results. Mosquito control work was continued at Alleppey and it was newly started in the municipal town of Quilon. With a view to mark out the potential danger zones for plague, a systematic and detailed rat-flea survey was started in six different places including urban and rural areas and the rats collected in connection with the survey were killed and examined in the field laboratory for signs of plague infection.

Public Health Laboratory.

31. The Public Health Laboratory has become a potent helpmate to the curative and the preventive agencies alike by means of the various diagnostic tests and other examinations conducted therein and its copious supply of vaccines to meet the requirements from time to time. For the diagnosis of enteric fever 1,755 specimens of blood were examined for Widals' test as against 1,325 specimens in 1111. Cultural methods were largely used for the diagnosis. Specimens of blood tested for syphilitic infection numbered 1,739 against 1,450 in 1111. 53,155 c. cs. of cholera vaccine, 7,977 c. cs. of T. A. B. vaccine, 641 auto-vaccines and 654 c. cs. of stock vaccines were prepared and dispensed from the laboratory. A quantity of 484,590 grains of small-pox vaccine was issued for use from the Vaccine Depot which forms a section of the laboratory. Of this, a quantity of 30,650 grains was sold to the Cochin State. Anti-rabic treatment was administered to 1,739 persons against 1,278 in 1111. The study of enteric infection was carried on in the research section of the laboratory. Altogether 1000 samples of blood, 763 of stools and 160 of urine were studied culturally and 1,843 specimens tested serologically. In the Entomological section 1,797 mosquitoes were dissected for malarial and 6,905 for filarial infection. 4,717

blood films for malarial and 1,592 for filarial parasites were also examined. The number of samples analysed by the Public Analyst attached to the laboratory was 68 of which 40 were samples of milk, 16 of water and six of Ayurvedic food, the remaining six samples being of miscellaneous substances. During the year the laboratory undertook the analysis of all articles seized by the Pudukottah Government under their Food Adulteration Regulation. In the Chemical Examiner's section of the laboratory 235 cases involving 1,333 articles were received for investigation. Of the 227 cases covering 1,298 articles examined, 80 cases related to suspected human poisoning in 54 of which various poisons were detected. The number of cases in which blood stains and seminal stains had to be examined was 132 and 5 respectively.

Health Unit Work.

32. By the close of the year the Health Unit at Neyyattinkara had completed its sixth year of existence. It is an all-comprehensive rural health organisation covering an area of 40 sq. miles and serves also as a demonstration and training centre for health workers. During the year under report it attained a uniformly high standard in the various branches of its operations consisting mainly of registration of vital statistics, control of communicable diseases, public health nursing, maternity and child welfare work, rural sanitation, health education and school medical work. A new phase introduced in 1112 was an endeavour to bring the villages into intimate contact and active association with the work of the Unit by the organisation of health leagues. The four public health nurses in the Unit paid 10,516 home visits as against 5,516 in 1111 and 9,345 in 1110. Thirty seven per cent. of the total number of deliveries in the Health Unit were attended to by the 12 midwives attached to the Unit staff. The rate of infant mortality in the Unit fell from 87·92 per thousand live births in 1111 to 66·69 in 1112. 3,277 school children in the Unit were examined by the staff, the number examined in the previous year being 1,327. Eighty-five bored hole latrines were installed in the area as against 60 in the previous year.

33. The school medical inspection work started as an experimental measure from Makaram 1111 in the vernacular primary schools of 8 taluks *viz.*, Trivandrum, Neyyattinkara, Quilon, Mavelikara, Tiruvalla, Changanachery, Kottayam and Minachil, made steady progress during the year. The work was done, as in 1111, by eight Sub-Assistant Surgeons under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Surgeon, Health Unit, Neyyattinkara, and the Assistant Surgeon specially posted for the purpose at Tiruvalla. The following statement compares the work done by the staff in the years 1111 and 1112 :—

School Medical Inspection.

		1111. (only from Makaram)	1112.
No. of schools visited	...	200	336
No. of students examined	...	28,769	55,214
No. found defective	...	14,402	24,981
No. treated	...	10,392	18,455

34. Rural sanitation is attended to by the conservancy staff in important rural tracts. Sinking of new wells, repairs, cleaning and disinfection of existing wells, street lighting and sweeping, sanitation of markets and of fairs and festivals, and the adoption of control measures against epidemics in rural areas formed the principal activities of the conservancy staff. The number of major conservancy stations increased from 41 in 1111 to 42 in 1112, the increase being due to the abolition of the Mavelikara Municipality and its conversion into a major conservancy town. The number of minor conservancy stations remained the same as in 1111, *viz.*, 20. One hundred and twenty-four markets were inspected by the Sanitary Circle Officers and steps were taken to improve their sanitary condition. Seventy-two bored hole latrines were installed, 42 in the Chengannur and 30 in the Kottayam Sanitary Circles.

Rural Sanitation.

Public Health Education.

35. By means of intensive and well-equipped propaganda the Health Education section of the department has been disseminating sound knowledge of popular hygiene and preventible diseases and striving to create a health conscience among the general public. Altogether 898 lectures and talks on various subjects concerning health and hygiene were given during the year. A new health education van with a loud speaker equipment was purchased and through the aid of this a series of fortnightly health talks was inaugurated in the Public Gardens at Trivandrum from July 1937. 24,677 copies of health pamphlets, bulletins and posters were distributed. Three health exhibitions and one health conference were organised in mofussil centres. An elaborately equipped public health exhibition was conducted by the department on the occasion of the All-India Exhibition held in connection with the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja. Two new public health cinema films were purchased by the department and nine films were taken on hire for purposes of demonstration.

Expenditure.

36. An expenditure of Rs. 2,32,969 was incurred by the department during the year against an expenditure of Rs. 1,94,393 incurred in 1111.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Public Instruction.	*Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, M. A. (Oxon)., F, R. H. S. (from 1-1-1112 to 1-10-1112).* *Dr. K. L. Moudgill, M. A. D. Sc., F. I. C. (Ag. from 1-10-1112 till the end of the year).*

Early History of Education in the State.

From very early times, the village school-master, styled the *Asan*, imparted vernacular education of a rudimentary character in the country. He was remunerated by the people themselves. The principal subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic and the elements of astronomy necessary for simple calculations required for domestic rituals and for determining the chief periods of agricultural operations. The old village schools taught boys and girls together. The State's direct activity in the field of education began over a century ago. The duty of the State to impart public instruction was recognised so long ago as 992 M. E. (1817 A. D.) when Her Highness Rani Gouri Parvati Bayi issued a rescript in which Her Highness resolved " that the State should defray the entire cost of the education of its people in order that there might be no backwardness in the spread of enlightenment among them, that by diffusion of education they might become better subjects and public servants and that the reputation of the State might be advanced thereby." The pioneers of English education in the country were Christian Missionaries who opened two English schools, one at Kottayam and the other at Nagercoil in the years 1816-19, and they were given substantial aid from the Government in the shape of grants of land. The first

Government English school was started in 1834 at Trivandrum and this institution slowly and steadily developed into the Maharaja's High School and College. An English school for girls was opened at Trivandrum in 1863 by the Zenana Mission and next year was opened the Maharaja's English high school for girls, which has since developed into a college for women. The first Normal School was founded in 1885 and it developed in 1911 into the Training College. A Sanskrit school was opened in 1889 which subsequently developed into the Sanskrit College. The first Director of Public Instruction was appointed in 1084 M. E. (1909 A. D) and this was followed in the year next by the promulgation of the Education and Inspection Codes, which marked the inauguration of the existing educational system and policy. Latterly, in 1109, an Advisory Education Board was constituted consisting of twenty nominated non-official members with the Director as its Chairman.

Educational System.

2. The educational system of Travancore consists of three important branches, *viz.*, the vernacular schools, the English schools and the colleges. There are also institutions for the training of teachers and special schools for the teaching of Sanskrit. Vernacular schools are of three classes, *viz.*, primary schools, vernacular middle schools and vernacular high schools. Primary schools teach up to class IV, the course of instruction being confined mainly to reading, writing, elementary arithmetic and simple lessons in history and geography. In girls' schools, special attention is paid to singing, needlework and domestic economy. Primary education is free throughout the State. Vernacular middle schools teach up to class VII and vernacular high schools up to class IX. At the end of the primary course, the pupil either pursues vernacular studies in the vernacular middle and high schools or joins the preparatory class in the English middle schools. English middle schools teach up to Form III and English high schools consist of all or any of the Forms IV, V and VI. Facilities are provided for the admission of pupils, with sufficient knowledge of English, from vernacular middle schools to English middle schools, English being an optional second language in vernacular

middle schools. The vernacular school leaving certificate issued to candidates who pass class VII confers eligibility for entertainment in the subordinate ranks of the public service. Similarly, the English school leaving certificate gives eligibility to University courses of study and to the public service. On both the English and vernacular branches, except at the primary standard, there are separate schools for boys and girls with practically the same course of instruction. At the primary stage also, there were separate boys' and girls' schools till 1108 though co-education of boys and girls was freely permitted in such schools. From 1109, all primary schools except those for Muslim girls were declared mixed schools for boys and girls and co-education was adopted as the departmental policy for all primary schools. In the higher classes and forms too, co-education is allowed in places where separate schools or colleges for girls are not available. Girls were paying only half the rates of fees prescribed for boys in schools and colleges till 1107. From that year, full rates began to be realised from girl students in colleges and three-fourths of the rates from girl pupils in schools. The colleges maintained by the Government and by denominational agencies are affiliated to the University of Madras. English and vernacular schools are supervised by four Divisional Inspectors and thirty-one Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses. Female education, both English and vernacular, except the primary branch, is under the control and guidance of a separate Inspectress of Girls' Schools assisted by an Assistant Inspectress. A notable feature in the domain of education is the part played by private enterprise. There are institutions of all grades, from the lowest primary standard to the highest college course, run by private agencies. These agencies share with the Government the task of public instruction and receive substantial grants-in-aid from Government.

Educational Policy.

3. In the matter of education, the Government have always pursued a liberal and progressive policy, and the remarkable advance in education made during the past few decades has been due to their sedulous and fostering care. Travancore now stands in the forefront of educated India. As

regards primary education, its utmost importance has always been recognised and everything practicable is being done to make it universal. Government are now spending nearly Rs. 48 lakhs or about 19 per cent. of the State's revenue on education. The further development of education in the country will have to depend more largely on State-aided private enterprise. Consistent with the educational policy of the State, the education of backward communities has been systematically encouraged by the grant of special concessions and facilities to pupils and students belonging to such communities. In addition to the schools and colleges where purely literary education is imparted, there are other institutions which are established for imparting professional and technical education. There is the Law College under the control of the High Court, the Ayurveda College under the Ayurveda Department, industrial and technical schools under the Director of Industries, the survey schools, the agricultural schools, the fishery schools, etc. Quasi-educational institutions like the Trivandrum Public Library, the Srichitralayam, the Museum and Public Gardens, and the Department for the preservation and publication of Oriental Manuscripts are also maintained by Government.

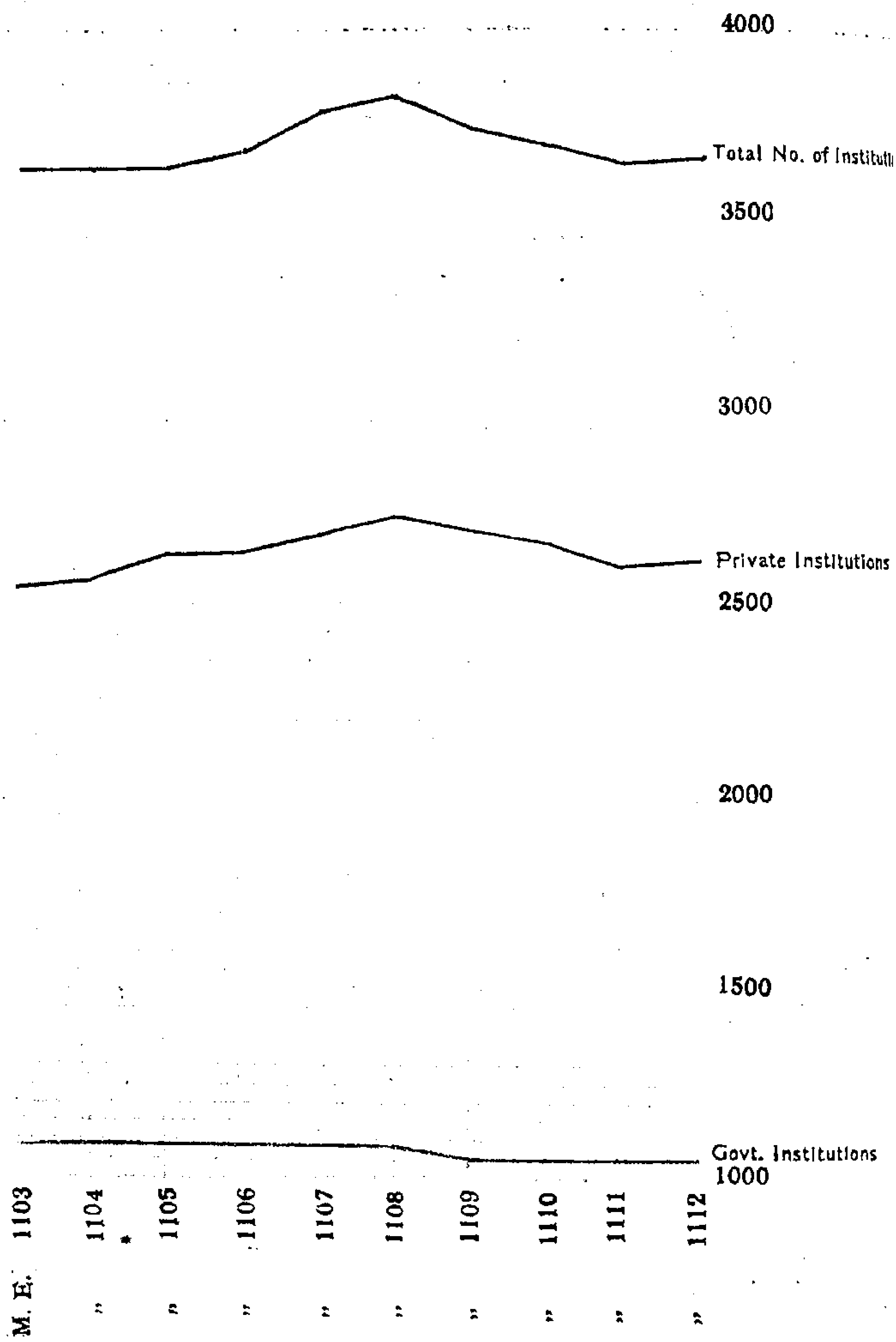
Outstanding Events.

4. The most salient feature of the year concerning education in the State was the step taken to establish a separate University for Travancore. Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, the Director of Public Instruction, was appointed Special University Officer to formulate proposals for establishing a University. The scheme prepared by him in consultation with the leading educationists of the State was approved by the Legislature during the budget session held in Karkatakam 1112. Since the close of the year, the Travancore University Regulation was issued by His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of His Highness' 26th birthday on the 16th Tulam 1113.

Among other outstanding developments of the year may be mentioned the following :—(i) the rural library scheme which was started in the previous year was extended by the opening of six new libraries ; (ii) a screwpine weaving school at Trivandrum and a vocational middle school attached to the S. L. B.

EDUCATION

Number of Institutions.



English High School at Nagercoil were established; (iii) the Sri Chitrodaya Narthakalayam, a grant-in-aid institution for imparting training in Indian dancing, was opened at Trivandrum; (iv) Junior Red Cross Groups were formed in several English high schools; (v) in modification of the orders issued in 1111 prohibiting the location of schools in buildings used as churches or places of public worship or prayer houses, permission was granted for the use of the existing school buildings as places of public worship or prayer houses out of school hours, provided that the pupils belonging to any but the denomination concerned at the worship or prayers are not compelled to attend the same; and (vi) instructions were issued for the strict observance of mass-singing of *Vancheesamangalam* in all schools.

Progress of Education—General Statistics.

5. The following comparative statement indicates the progress of education during the year :—

Nature of management.	Number of recognised institutions.		Number of pupils.		Average strength of an institution.	
	1111	1112	1111	1112	1111	1112
Departmental	1,049	1,045	299,382	311,276	285	298
Private aided	2,316	2,305	361,552	384,341	162	167
Private unaided	273	303	37,490	46,289	137	153
Total	3,638	3,653	698,424	741,906	191	203

Of the total number of 741,906 pupils under instruction during the year, 58 per cent. were reading in private institutions and 42 per cent. in departmental institutions. There was an increase in the number under instruction in every stage. The number of pupils in colleges rose from 2,780 at the end of 1111 to 2,898 at the end of 1112. The strength in English schools rose from 60,118 to 64,523; that in vernacular schools from 629,451 to 666,890, and that in special schools from 6,075 to

7,595. The total increase in the year was 43,482. Of the total number under instruction, 439,174 were boys and 302,732 were girls, the number of girls showing an increase of 18,415 over that of the previous year. The largest number of educational institutions was in the Tiruvalla taluk which had 403 schools with 69,077 pupils under instruction. Besides the 3,653 recognised institutions, there were 209 unrecognised institutions with a total strength of 13,233. Of these 209 schools, 132 were awaiting recognition at the end of the year and the remaining 77 were only primary pial schools which had no intention of applying for recognition. Thus the total number of educational institutions, both recognised and unrecognised, stood at 3,862 with a strength of 755,139, the corresponding figures for 1111 being 3,829 and 709,514. There was at the end of the year one school for every 1·97 sq. miles of the area and for every 1,320 of the population of the State. Taking the recognised institutions alone, the percentage of the total number of pupils to the total population was 14·6 as against 13·7 in the previous year. The percentage of male scholars to the male population was 16·5 and that of female scholars to the female population was 12.

Inspection.

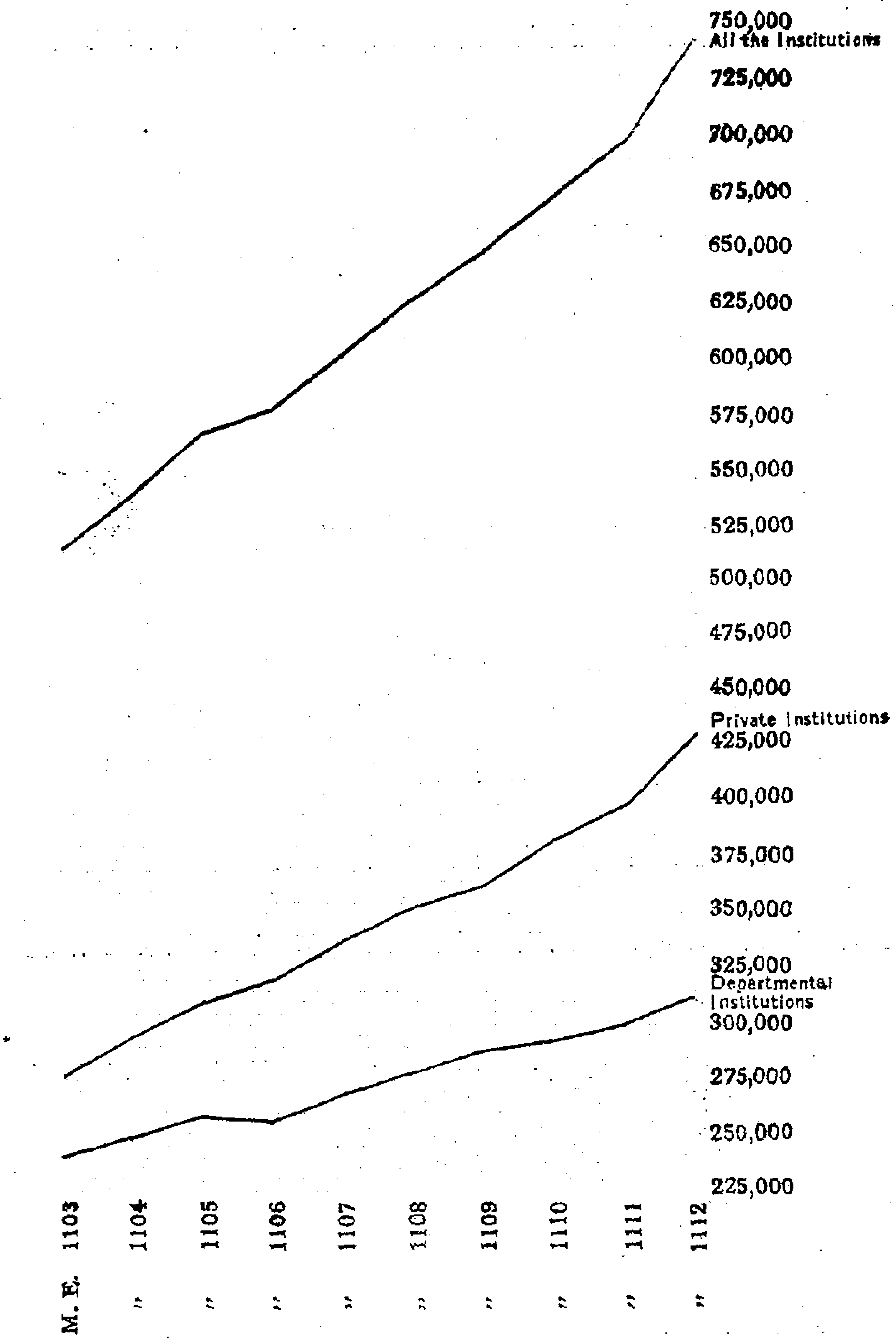
6. Under the Director of Public Instruction there are four Divisional Inspectors, one Chief Inspectress, 32 assistant inspecting officers, of whom seven are women, and one Mahomedan Inspector. Almost all the schools were inspected during the year. The training schools were inspected by the Principal of the Training College and the Sanskrit schools by the Superintendent of Studies in Sanskrit and Dravidian Languages in His Highness the Maharaja's College of Arts

Teaching Staff.

7. The total number of teachers employed in all the institutions together, including colleges and special schools, was 21,861, of whom 10,374 or 47·4 per cent. were trained. Teachers employed in departmental schools alone numbered 8,478 and those in private schools, 12,629. The average number of pupils per teacher in a departmental school was 36·5 and that in a private school 33·5.

EDUCATION

Number under Instruction in Departmental and Private Institutions.



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College Education.

Number and Strength of Colleges.

8. The number of colleges in the State affiliated to the Madras University was nine as in the previous year, five being departmental and four aided. There was a rise in the total number of students attending all the colleges together, from 2,780 to 2,898. This increase took place in spite of the application of the rule imposed by the Government regarding the restriction of admission to the Junior Intermediate and the Junior B. A. classes, according to which slightly higher standards than those fixed by the University were prescribed for admission. The following comparative statement shows the strength of each college during the years 1111 and 1112:—

No.	Name of college.	Whether Government or private.	Strength in	
			1111	1112
1	His Highness the Maharaja's College of Science, Trivandrum	Government	757	771
2	His Highness the Maharaja's College of Arts, Trivandrum	Do.	351	390
3	His Highness the Maharaja's College for Women, Trivandrum	Do	197	200
4	Union Christian College, Alwaye (Residential)	Private	371	359
5	St. Berchman's College, Changanachery	Do.	497	552
6	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil	Do.	177	169
7	C. M. S. College, Kottayam	Do	236	258
8	The Training College, Trivandrum	Government	125	127
9	The Sanskrit College, Trivandrum	Do.	69	72
	Total		2,780	2,898

9. The College of Science prepared students for the B. A. (Hons.) degree in Mathematics and for B. A. (Pass) degree in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology besides the intermediate course in these subjects. Provision has also been made for the admission of a limited number of students intending to work for research degrees in Physics, Chemis'ry and Zoology. The College of Arts provided instruction for the B. A. (Hons.) degree in English, History and Malayalam, for the B. A. (Pass) degree in History, Philosophy and languages and for the intermediate courses concerned. It has also got provision for a post-graduate course in Sanskrit. The College for Women prepared students for the B. A. (Pass) degree in History and Economics and for the intermediate course in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural Science, Indian Music, History, Logic and languages. This college was reduced to the second grade from the beginning of the academic year 1937-38. The Training College and the Sanskrit College are dealt with separately in paragraphs 11 and 12 *infra*. Of the private colleges, the Union Christian College, Alwaye, had B. A. degree courses in Mathematics, Philosophy and History and Economics, as well as the necessary intermediate courses, and in the St. Berchman's College at Changanachery instruction was provided for the B. A. degree course in Mathematics, Botany, Zoology and History and Economics, and also for the necessary intermediate courses. The two remaining private colleges are only of the second grade.

Instruction in Colleges.

10. The results of the University examinations in the various colleges, excepting the Training College and the Sanskrit College, are tabulated below:—

University Examination Results.

	Intermediate Examination.		B. A. (Pass) Degree Examination.		B. A. (Hons.) Degree Examination.	
	Number presented.	Number of complete passes.	Number presented for the whole examination.	Number of complete passes.	Number presented	Number of passes.
Science College, Trivandrum	135	54	128	62	8	8
Arts College, Trivandrum	49	19	77	30	23 (11 in History and 12 in English)	18 (10* in History and 8† in English)
Women's College, Trivandrum	62	35	15	8	..	..
Union Christian College, Alwaye	85	44	58	27	..	..
St. Berchman's College, Changanachery	142	48	55	31	..	..
C. M. S. College, Kottayam	93	43	..	..	..	..
Scott Christian College, Nagercoil	59	28	.	..	..	..

The Training College.

11. The Training College consists of a graduate section for 80 students undergoing the course for the L. T. degree examination and an undergraduate section for 50 students who, after completing a course extending over one year, appear for examinations conducted by the department. Of the 80 students in the L. T. class and the 49 students in the undergraduate training class at the end of the year, 22 and 5, respectively, were women. Of the graduate students, 17 were selected from departmental schools, 37 from private schools and the remaining 26 were non-stipendiaries. In the undergraduate section, 25 were selected from departmental schools and 24 from

* Includes 2 recommended for B. A. degree.

† Includes 3 recommended for B. A. degree.

private schools. Out of the 79 students that appeared for the L. T. degree examination 60 came out successful, the percentage of passes being 76 against 78·5 in 1111. Out of the 44 under-graduate students who appeared for the departmental training examination, 31 students passed, the percentage being 70·5 against 73·5 in the previous year. The college celebrated its Silver Jubilee during the year under report.

The Sanskrit College.

12. The Sanskrit College which was affiliated to the Madras University in 1111 M. E. consists of a college section and a high school section. At the end of the high school course there is an examination known as the "*Sastri test.*" The college section consists of (i) an entrance class which is instituted for the purpose of coaching pupils for the *Siromani* course of the Madras University, (ii) the *Siromani* course which extends over a period of four years and (iii) the *Mahopadhyaya* course which extends over a period of three years. The first year *Mahopadhyaya* class was abolished with the affiliation of the college to the Madras University. Diplomas are awarded to those who pass in the *Mahopadhyaya* examination conducted by an external board of examiners. The curriculum is designed so as to leaven the study of ancient literature and sciences by a knowledge of English and modern scientific criticism. The strength of the college section was 72 and that of the high school section 239 at the end of the year, the corresponding figures at the end of the previous year being 69 and 242. There were 26 girl students of whom two were in the college section. The results of the examinations held during the year are given in paragraph 44 *infra.*

English School Education.

Number and Strength of English Schools.

13. The number of English schools in the State rose from 282 in 1111 to 286 in 1112 and their strength from 60,118 to 64,523. The following comparative statement indicates the progress of English school education during the year :—

Nature of management.	1111		1112	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Departmental English high schools for boys	24	12,735	24	12,598
Do for girls	2	1,442	2	1,559
Departmental English middle schools for boys	12	1,602	11	1,514
Do. for girls	4	570	3	461
Private English high schools for boys	54	19,673	58	21,431
Do. for girls	16	4,073	16	4,436
Private English middle schools for boys	147	17,815	148	20,051
Do. for girls	23	2,208	24	2,473
Total	282	60,118	286	64,523

The total number of pupils under instruction in boys' schools increased from 51,825 to 55,594 and that in girls' schools from 8,293 to 8,929 during the year under report.

Efficiency of English Schools.

14. Several steps were taken during the year to improve the efficiency of instruction in schools. Frequent transfers of teachers were avoided as far as possible. Greater attention was paid to the adequate staffing of private schools. The conditions of service in those schools were improved by safeguarding the security of tenure of the teachers. The appointment of trained teachers as far as possible in fresh vacancies, in preference to untrained ones, was insisted on. Teachers' associations were formed for the first time in English schools, making all the English high schools centres for the associations with the neighbouring English middle schools attached to them for the purpose. Games and athletics continued to receive the special attention of the department. Participation in the inter-school sports and tournaments conducted by the Travancore Athletic Association was made compulsory in the case of all English

high schools. Extra-curricular activities like scouting were encouraged. Sanction was given for the starting of Junior Red Cross Groups in English high schools for boys and girls in the Trivandrum taluk as a beginning and, accordingly, 11 schools in the taluk formed Red Cross Groups in them. Hindi was taught as a second language in seven departmental English high schools.

English School Leaving Certificate Examination.

15. The total number of candidates for the English School Leaving Certificate Examination was 4,589 of whom 735 were girls. Of these, 2,482 students or 54·1 per cent. passed including 413 girls.

Vernacular Education.

Progress of Vernacular Education.

16. The number of vernacular schools decreased from 3,271 in 1111 to 3,268 in 1112, but their strength increased from 629,451 to 666,890. While the policy of closing overlapping and inefficient primary schools was continued during 1112, restrictions on the opening of fresh vernacular high and middle schools were relaxed to some extent as a result of the demand for higher education in vernacular. The number of high and middle schools for boys rose from 289 to 310 and their strength from 118,008 to 130,522. The number of such schools for girls rose from 97 to 100 and their strength from 35,679 to 38,541. Primary schools in which co-education is freely allowed numbered 2,858 in the year under report with a total strength of 497,827, as against 2,885 schools with a total of 475,764 pupils in the previous year. Of the total number of 3,268 vernacular schools, 985 were departmental schools with 293,010 pupils, 2,162 were private aided schools with 362,096 pupils and 121 private unaided schools with 117,184 pupils under instruction. The number of girls attending vernacular schools, both departmental and private, increased from 264,841 to 280,406. Almost all the vernacular high and middle schools for boys give admission to girls also. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 33,314 and of those attending girls'

schools was 34,438. The appointment of women teachers along with men teachers in primary schools has become a common feature; but it is not ordinarily allowed in high and middle schools. During the year under report, altogether 401 departmental vernacular schools and 854 private schools had mixed staffs. The syllabus in primary schools was modified during the year so as to include hygiene and history. Manual training in vernacular schools was abolished and hygiene was substituted. The scheme of awarding shields to primary schools in each district maintaining the best garden evoked interest and there was much healthy rivalry in this direction among the schools which possessed facilities for maintaining gardens.

Vernacular School Leaving Certificate and the Vernacular Higher Examinations.

17. The total number of candidates for the Vernacular School Leaving Certificate Examination, including private candidates, was 7,653 of whom 2,345 were girls. Altogether 3,011 pupils came out successful, including 771 girls. For the Higher Examination 1,692 candidates appeared, of whom 668 were successful, the number of girls among them being 460 and 161 respectively.

Tamil Education.

18. Tamil is the spoken language in the three taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram and Shenkotta. Malayalam was accordingly being replaced by Tamil in educational institutions in these taluks. The number of vernacular schools in which Tamil was taught was 60 and their total strength was 14,363. Of these, two were vernacular high schools, 10 middle schools and 48 primary schools. There were in all 267 teachers with Tamil qualifications, against 259 in 1111, distributed among the 60 schools. Tamil was also taught as a second language in 35 English schools, 32 in the Trivandrum Division, two in the Shenkotta taluk and one at Munnar.

Night Schools.

19. No night school was maintained by the department, but there were 12 private night schools aided by Government. The total strength of these schools was 350.

Women's Education

Progress of Women's Education.

20. The following table shows the number and strength in 1111 and 1112 of institutions mainly intended for girls :—

Institutions.	1111		1112	
	No.	Strength.	No.	Strength.
Colleges ...	1	197	1	200
English high schools ...	18	5,515	18	5,995
English middle schools ...	27	2,778	27	2,934
Vernacular high and middle schools ...	97	35,679	100	38,541
Total ...	143	44,169	146	47,470

All vernacular primary schools, except those for Muslim girls, were declared co-educational schools from 1109. The total number of girls attending educational institutions in the State both departmental and private rose from 284,317 in 1111 to 302,732 in 1112. Of these, 299,519 were attending colleges, English schools and vernacular schools, the rest being in special schools. The strength of girls attending colleges fell from 337 to 329, while those attending English and vernacular schools increased from 17,047 and 264,841 in 1111 to 18,784 and 280,406, respectively, in 1112. There was a steady increase in the number of girls attending vernacular schools. Of the total number of girls under instruction, 125,224 were in departmental institutions and 177,508 in private ones. Comparing the figures for 1103 and 1112, it is seen that during the last ten years the strength of girls attending educational institutions in the State has increased by 58·5 per cent. During the year under report female education in general made notable progress.

21. Co-education or the education of boys and girls in the same institution had been permitted in almost all boys' schools of the State even long before it was declared in 1109 as the recognised policy of Government in the primary schools. The policy of co-education at the primary stage was followed with considerable success during the year. Even the very limited number of Mahomedan primary girls' schools, where there was no admission for boys before, are falling into line with the other primary schools in this matter. The following table indicates the extent of co-education prevalent in institutions other than primary schools during 1112:—

Co-education.

Classes of institutions.	Strength of girls in institutions mainly intended for boys.	Strength of girls in institutions mainly intended for girls.	Total.
In Colleges	129	200	329
In English schools	9,939	8,845	18,784
In Vernacular high and middle schools	33,314	34,438	67,752
Total	43,382	43,483	86,865

The number of girl students attending colleges for men rose from 117 in 1111 to 129 in 1112. Of late, there has been a growing tendency for co-education both in the English and in the vernacular schools. The number of girls studying in English schools for boys rose from 8,802 in 1111 to 9,939 in 1112 and that in vernacular high and middle schools for boys rose from 28,925 to 33,314. The system of co-education has been responsible for the remarkable spread of female education in Travancore; and, but for it, the problem of providing education to over 3 lakhs of girls undergoing instruction in the State, by the provision of separate institutions for them in the different stages of instruction, would have assumed serious proportions.

Differentiation of Curricula for the Sexes.

22. The new policy of employing mixed staffs in primary schools has made it possible for girl pupils to secure instruction in music, needle work and homecraft even in schools in which the majority of pupils are boys. Domestic economy and Indian music have been included as optional subjects in the Vernacular School Leaving Certificate Examination. Special examinations have also been organised by the department for testing the proficiency of applicants for the posts of music teachers and sewing mistresses in girls' schools and such appointments have been restricted to persons qualifying themselves in these examinations.

Special Schools.

Training Schools.

23. In addition to the Training College, there are also some special institutions for the training of holders of vernacular school leaving certificates, vernacular higher examination certificates and English school leaving certificates. The course of training in these institutions extends to one academic year. The number of training schools increased from 29 in 1111 to 35 in 1112, of which, 11 were departmental schools, 12 private aided schools and 12 private unaided schools. The total strength rose from 743 to 917.

Vocational Schools.

24. The vocational training class having practical alternative courses of studies, opened during the previous year in the Central Technological Institute attached to the Industries Department, was continued. Two more departmental vocational schools were opened during the year, one at Trivandrum for training pupils in screwpine work and the other attached to the S. L. B. English high school at Nagercoil for imparting instruction in clay-modelling, toy-making, making of maps, etc., both in the theoretical and practical aspects.

Technical Schools for Girls.

25. Even after the creation of the Industries Department, the Education Department has retained a few technical schools for girls for instruction in such subjects as lace-making, embroidery and weaving. The number of such schools increased from 17 in 1111 to 18 during the year and the total strength from 1,165 to 1,209.

Reformatory School.

26. The Reformatory School is the institution to which juvenile offenders are sent for purposes of correction. Facilities are provided there not only for the development of character but also for the imparting of general education and the rudiments of some art or industry that may enable the inmates, when discharged, to earn their livelihood. Of the 29 boys on the rolls at the beginning of the year, seven were released as they had served their full term of detention and there were seven new admissions. Thus the strength of the school at the end of the year was 29. Instruction was given, as usual, in printing, book-binding, weaving, agriculture and gardening, besides drill and scoutcraft. The boys were taken out on excursion once during the year. The health of the boys continued to be good.

Sanskrit Schools.

27. Besides the Sanskrit College, which has been referred to earlier, there were 28 privately managed and recognised Sanskrit schools, 16 being aided by Government and 12 unaided, with a total strength of 4,893. Permission was granted to open 12 new private Sanskrit schools during the year.

Other Special Schools.

28. There were four recognised kindergarten and nursery schools as in the previous year. A grant-in-aid institution by name the *Srichitrodaya Narthakalayam* was established in Trivandrum for imparting training in Indian dancing. There was a private music school by name *Sangeetha Vidyalayam* at Shertallai which continued to get a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 per mensem from Government. The number of pupils in it increased from 59 in 1111 to 65 in 1112.

Education of Special Classes.

General.

29. Special schools are provided for the benefit of certain communities who show reluctance to send their children for education in the absence of separate schools for themselves.

Kshatriyas.

30. There were, as in 1111, four special schools for the education of the members of the Kshatriya families, *viz.*, at Mavelikara, Aranmula, Poonjar and Pantalam, in which admission was restricted to Kshatriya children of both sexes. The institution at Mavelikara is an English middle school and the others are primary schools. The aggregate strength of these schools during 1112 was 94.

Malayala Brahmins.

31. The number of Malayala Brahmins under instruction was 1,794 against 1,506 in 1111. There was a special English middle school at Kulakada, Kunnattur taluk, for the exclusive use of the members of this community. The number of pupils under instruction in the school at the end of 1112 was 80. A boarding house is attached to the school. Boarding and instruction are free. The medical inspection of the boarders in the school was conducted regularly by the Medical Officer at Adoor.

Mahomedans.

32. Special inducements have for some years past been offered to Mahomedan pupils in the matter of education. In addition to fee concessions, special scholarships for Mahomedans are awarded at all stages of education on the results of a competitive examination intended exclusively for Mahomedans. All Mahomedan girls who are poor are taught free in vernacular and English schools and all Mahomedan girl pupils in English schools and colleges are given scholarships. Special schools for the exclusive use of the members of the community have also been provided in certain areas and an English high school is maintained at Alleppey for the benefit of the community. There is further a Mahomedan Inspector for the inspection of Arabic

and Koran teaching in schools and for encouraging generally the spread of education amongst the members of the community ; he also acts as a consultant in matters relating to Muslim education. The total number of Mahomedans under instruction in all classes of institutions together was 32,337 against 31,550 in the previous year. Of these, 83 were in the colleges, 2,009 in English schools, 30,177 in vernacular schools and the rest in special schools. The number of Mahomedan girls in English schools rose from 200 in 1111 to 272 in 1112, but in vernacular schools the number of girls fell from 10,250 to 9,269. Several Muslim associations rendered good service by carrying on propaganda work in getting Muslim girls admitted, especially in the primary classes. Sanction was given for the opening of a new departmental Muslim primary school for girls at Punnapra in the Ambalapuzha taluk. A Muslim lady graduate was awarded a special scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem for prosecuting her studies in the Presidency College, Madras. Arabic instruction was provided in altogether 261 institutions against 253 in the previous year. A new syllabus for the religious instruction of Muslim pupils in English and vernacular schools was brought into force.

Backward Communities.

33. The education of backward communities is systematically encouraged by the grant of special fee concessions, stipends, scholarships, boarding grants, etc. The total number of pupils of such communities undergoing instruction during the year was 56,667 of whom eight were in colleges, 13,127 in English schools and 43,532 in vernacular schools. Girls in English schools numbered 3,212 and in vernacular schools 14,113. The children of backward communities who attended classes III and IV were given a per capita grant of 14 chs. for books. Sanction was accorded for Harijan schools being given grant at the rate of Rs. 5 per teacher, at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction, in cases where the ordinary rules regarding recognition and aid to schools could not be enforced. The concession given to candidates belonging to backward communities in respect of exemption from payment of examination fees was extended for another period of three

years. The Harijan hostel at Trivandrum was given a grant of Rs. 1,500 in 1112 as against Rs. 900 given in 1111 and Rs. 300 in 1110. An expenditure of Rs. 1,72,499 was incurred in 1112 by way of scholarships and fee concessions to pupils belonging to backward communities.

Miscellaneous.

Hostels and Boarding Houses.

34. There were 80 students in residence in His Highness the Maharaja's Collegiate Hostel and 31 students in the College Hostel for women at the end of the year. Besides, there were nine private hostels or boarding houses in Trivandrum aided by Government. Three of them were women's hostels and one a free boarding house for pupils belonging to backward communities. The total number of residents in them was 207 and an aggregate amount of Rs. 4,318 was paid to them by Government as grant-in-aid. The boarding houses attached to the special English middle school at Mavelikara and the special school for Malayala Brahmins at Kulakada had 45 and 74 boarders, respectively, in 1112. There were 41 private English schools having boarding houses attached to them which contained altogether 1,676 inmates. In the boarding houses attached to nine private vernacular schools 404 students were in residence. There were 31 boarding houses attached to private girls' schools and they contained a total of 1,408 inmates during the year. Maintenance grants were awarded by Government to 14 private school hostels. The total grant so awarded amounted to Rs. 1,055. All the four private colleges had hostels attached to them. They contained in all 588 residents at the end of the year and a sum of Rs. 2,700 in all was awarded to them by Government as grant-in-aid.

Physical Training.

35. Special attention was paid to the physical well-being of the students. A compulsory course of physical training was given as usual to all students of the intermediate classes in the colleges where facilities were also provided for various games and gymnastic exercises The game clubs of the Women's

College too were active. Compulsory games fees were levied in English schools. The Travancore Athletic Association did good work as usual. Participation in the inter-school sports and tournaments conducted by the association was made compulsory in the case of all English high schools. The Travancore team secured a victory in the provincial Olympic meet held at Madras. The Veerakerala Gymkhana, a private physical culture institution at Trivandrum, continued to receive a grant-in-aid from Government.

Medical Inspection.

36. The medical inspection of new entrants to the colleges was conducted as usual and the guardians concerned were informed of the defects noticed by the medical officers. Medical inspection in the English high school at Neyyattinkara was conducted by the local Health Unit staff. A new scheme for the medical inspection of school children in vernacular primary schools by the Public Health Department was sanctioned to be tried in eight taluks, to begin with, from the year 1111 M. E. The results achieved during the year under report are mentioned in paragraph 33 of the previous chapter.

Scholarships, Stipends and Endowments.

37. The expenditure incurred during the year on account of scholarships paid by Government and stipends paid to teachers deputed for training from departmental as well as private institutions amounted to Rs 86,398, of which, a sum of Rs. 30,560 was on account of scholarships and the balance on stipends. His Highness the Maharaja's scholarships, tenable in English schools and colleges, amounted to Rs. 21,506, of which, a sum of Rs. 13,724 was disbursed in English schools and Rs. 7,782 in Government and private colleges. The expenditure on account of Mahomedan scholarships was Rs. 636 in colleges, Rs. 4,508 in English schools and Rs. 917 in vernacular schools. Endowed scholarships to the total value of Rs. 6,080 were also disbursed during the year among the departmental colleges and English schools

38. The rules for the award of fee concessions were revised during the year and the percentage of literacy of the several communities was accepted as the basis for the granting of the concessions. In the case of deserving backward communities with a considerably low percentage of literacy, fee concessions were extended not only in vernacular and English schools, as formerly, but also to colleges and technical schools. The managements of private institutions which allow the same fee concession as in departmental schools were reimbursed to the extent of 60 per cent of the loss incurred thereby. The total disbursement on account of fee concessions was Rs. 1,53,266 in 1112.

Fee Concessions.

39. In order to encourage adult education, a system of awarding grants-in-aid to reading rooms and libraries was introduced from 1092 onwards. Forty-eight such institutions were in receipt of grants in 1112 against 45 in 1111 and an expenditure of Rs. 2,665 was incurred on this account during the year under report. A rural library system was introduced in the year 1111 for the development and expansion of the library movement in the State. Under that scheme, suitable departmental primary schools are selected, predominantly in rural areas where library facilities do not exist, and a library and reading room is established in each of those schools. An allotment of Rs. 100 is made for each library for furniture. The Headmasters of the primary schools where these libraries are started are made the honorary librarians each of whom is assisted in his work by a local committee of three members. The Headmasters are paid Rs. 3 each for the library work. A set of 200 books is purchased and supplied to each library, besides a daily newspaper and a magazine. At the beginning of the year under report there were 60 rural libraries under the above scheme, three of which were Tamil libraries. During the year, six more libraries were opened, one of them being a Tamil library. There were thus 66 rural libraries at the end of the year. A set of 31 additional books was purchased and supplied to all the 62 Malayalam libraries. Several of them received free gifts of books from the public.

Libraries and Reading Rooms.

Orphanages.

40. There were 16 orphanages working during the year with a total strength of 894. Of these, 375 were in the Infant Jesus Orphanage at Mulagumood. The total amount of grants-in-aid paid to these orphanages in the year under report was Rs. 3,795.

Educational Museum and Bureau.

41. The Educational Museum and Bureau attached to the Training College, Trivandrum, was opened in 1911 in order to provide current literature relating to modern educational ideals and methods. Provision is made for lending books from the institution not only to teachers resident in Trivandrum, but also to those in the mofussil. The total number of books in the institution during the year was 16,361 of which 3,815 were in Indian languages. The number of books lent during the year was 4,374.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

42. The scout movement was introduced in the schools of Travancore many years ago, but it was only with the appointment of a State Commissioner and the formation of a scout headquarters at Trivandrum nine years back that the movement made any real advance. His Highness the Maharaja is the Chief Scout of the State. The number of troops during the year in all the English schools for boys was 84, consisting of 1,290 scouts, 643 cubs and 50 rovers. Teachers from departmental vernacular schools were deputed to undergo scout training at the Kuriannore training camp for scout masters. The scout movement was reorganised in order to enable it to function in harmony with Indian environment and ideals while not losing sight of the universal and humanitarian aspects of scouting. The Girl Guide movement also exists in the State. The First Princess, sister of His Highness the Maharaja, is the Chief Guide. There were altogether 271 Girl Guides and 287 Blue Birds in the girls' schools of the State. Both the organisations received contributions from the Government.

Instructional Institutions under other Departments.

43. There were instructional institutions under departments other than Education, such as Industrial, Agricultural, Fishery, Survey, Law, Ayurveda and Military schools. The total number of pupils under instruction in these institutions was 3,025 against 3,126 in 1111. The aggregate net expenditure to the State on this account in 1112 was Rs. 73,440 against Rs. 73,489 in 1111.

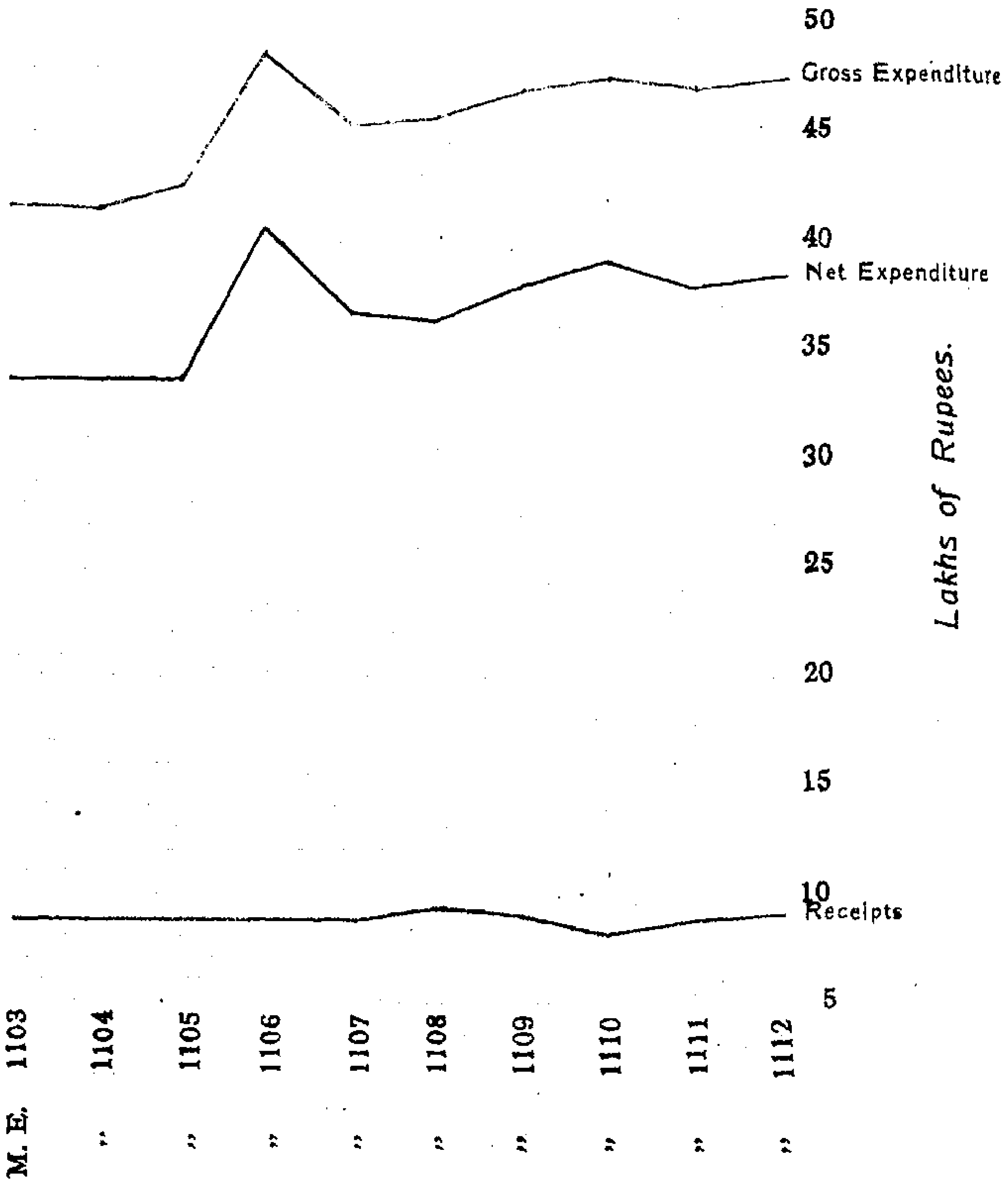
Examinations.

44. The results of the University examinations relating to the colleges and of the English and Vernacular School Leaving Certificate and the Vernacular Higher examinations have already been mentioned in the sections devoted to those particular branches of education. The department also conducted other examinations the details of which appear in the following statement :—

Name of Examination.	Number of candidates that appeared.	Number that passed.
1. Trained Teachers' Certificate examination.		
a Higher Grade (English).	285	137
b. Higher Grade (Vernacular).	256	152
c. Lower Grade (Vernacular).	1,164	490
2. The Needlework and Garment-making examination.	113	38
3. Qualification test for teachers in Tamil schools — Lower Grade.	6	5
4. Arabic Munshi's examination —		
a. Higher Grade.	32	10
b. Lower Grade.	105	56
5. Music test examination —		
a. Higher Grade.	17	6
b. Lower Grade.	58	31
6 Sanskrit examinations —		
a. Sastri test.	274	117
b. Upadhyaya test	21	11
c. Mahopadhyaya test.	20	15
d. Entrance	22	18

EDUCATION

Gross Expenditure, Receipts, and Net Expenditure.



Litho, The Art Printing Works, Trivandrum.

45. The total amount of grants-in-aid disbursed, during the year, to private schools and colleges for their ordinary maintenance as well as for their equipment with laboratory appliances, books, furniture, etc., was Rs. 10,22,385.

Grants-in-aid.

46. The receipts and expenditure under Education during the years 1111 and 1112 are compared in the following statement :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1111	1112
	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.
Receipts . .	8·83	9·02
Expenditure . .	46·98	47·80
Net expenditure . .	38·15	38·78

The Law College.

Principal.

Mr. E. Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. A., M. L. (from 1-1-1112 to 10-4-1112).

Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law (in charge from 11-4-1112 to the end of the year).

47. The Law College, Trivandrum, is among the oldest institutions in the State and one of the two institutions of the kind in South India. It had its genesis in the Law Class attached so long ago as 1050 M. E. to His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. It was soon after affiliated to the University of Madras. The college is under the control of the High Court of Travancore. The institution was imparting only part-time instruction till the end of the academic year 1930-31. From the beginning of the next academic year it was converted

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into a whole-time institution consequent on the report of the Commission of Inspection appointed by the Madras University. In addition to the B. L. degree examination, the college had been preparing students for the Pleadership examination conducted by the High Court. The Pleadership course was suspended for a period of five years with effect from the beginning of the academic year 1933-34.

Strength.

48. The total strength of the college at the end of the year was 260 of which 119 students were in the B. L. class and 141 in the F. L. class, against a strength of 218 at the end of the previous year, consisting of 79 students in the B. L. class and 139 in the F. L. class. Thus the total strength increased by 42 during the year.

Examination Results.

49. Out of 78 students who appeared from the college for the B. L. degree examination in April 1937, 30 passed, of whom one was placed in the second class and, out of 131 who appeared for the F. L. examination, 76 passed, of whom 8 were placed in the second class.

Receipts and Expenditure.

50. The subjoined statement furnishes particulars of the receipts from and expenditure on the college, including the hostel attached to it, during the years 1111 and 1112:—

Particulars	1111	1112
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	33,216	37,735
Expenditure	36,039	39,910

CHAPTER XIII.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local self-government in Travancore is chiefly conducted through the several municipalities created under the provisions of the Travancore Municipal Regulation, V of 1095. The earliest piece of legislation in regard to the matter was Regulation II of 1069. Prior to that, a set of rules passed in 1053 governed sanitation and other matters connected with the improvement of towns. The rules applied to the town of Trivandrum and regulated only certain matters relating to conservancy. They had not the force of law and were not comprehensive enough to meet the growing needs of the capital or of the important mofussil towns. The Regulation passed in 1069, to provide for the conservancy and improvement of towns, created town improvement committees and town funds; but the powers of the committees were limited and their duties confined to the supervision of sanitary arrangements. The committees had no power of taxation. Five Committees, *viz.*, those at Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam, were appointed under this Regulation. The number of members on those committees varied from 5 to 9 with a permanent official majority. This Regulation was superseded by Regulation III of 1076 which for the first time authorised local taxation with the previous sanction of Government and thereby enabled the committees to augment their resources and to widen the scope of their usefulness. The experience gained in the working of this Regulation, the demands from the various committees for greater powers and the progress of local bodies elsewhere led to the enactment of the present Regulation on the lines of the latest law in force in British India at the time. Under this Regulation municipal councils were constituted and the maximum official as well as the minimum elected non-official element was fixed. The scope of

History.

municipal activities was enlarged and the obligatory and discretionary duties of municipal councils were defined.

Number, Composition, Area and Population of Municipalities.

2. The municipality of Mavelikara was abolished from the 1st Kanni 1112. The number of municipalities in the State therefore fell from 18 in 1111 to 17 in 1112. The administration of these municipalities which have been established in important urban areas is vested in the municipal councils constituted under the Regulation. Seven of the municipal towns are in the Trivandrum Division, five in the Quilon Division and the remaining five in the Kottayam Division. The municipal councils are composed of members, partly elected by the rate payers and partly nominated by the Government. Of the latter, some are officials and the others non-officials. The chief executive authority is the president of the council. All the councils, except that of Trivandrum, have the right of electing their own presidents who may be chosen either from amongst the members or from outside. The President of the Trivandrum Municipal Council is a wholetime salaried official nominated by the Government. The right of the Attingal Municipal Council to elect its own non-official President was temporarily withdrawn in 1102 and an official President appointed instead. During the year under report the official control was withdrawn and the right of the council to elect a non-official President was restored to it. A non-official President was accordingly elected by the council towards the close of the year. The senior official councillor of the Nagercoil Municipal Council who had been temporarily appointed during 1111 to be in charge of the duties of the President, continued to function as President till the 29th Karkatakam 1112 when the Vice-President took charge of the President's duties. The election of a non-official President for the council was conducted on the 20th Karkatakam 1112. The total strength of all the councils on the last day of the year was 291, 183 being elected members and the rest, including 50 salaried officers, nominated by the Government. The area comprised within the limits of the municipalities was about

98 square miles, with a total population of 386,743 according to the census of 1931.

Council Meetings.

3. Each municipal council held on an average 27 meetings during the year. The Nagercoil and Trivandrum Municipal Councils held the largest number of meetings, *viz.*, 46 each, and the smallest number, *viz.*, 13, was held by the Municipal Council of Tiruvalla.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.

4. The birth and death rates during the year in all the municipal towns were 35·59 and 16·60 against 32·56 and 17·14, respectively, per thousand of the population in 1111. The Municipal Council, Quilon, recorded the highest birth rate, *viz.*, 57·02 and the Municipal Council, Kayencolam, recorded the lowest birth rate, *viz.*, 23·89 per thousand of the population. The highest death rate *viz.*, 31·98, was registered by the Municipal Council, Shenkotta, and the lowest, *viz.*, 11·99 per thousand, was recorded by the Municipal Council, Kayencolam. Infantile mortality was 66·69 per thousand of registered births against 70·92 in 1111. The highest rate of infantile mortality was recorded in Shenkotta, *viz.*, 185·95, followed by Colachel with 138·01. The lowest rate was in Quilon, *viz.*, 28·06. Cholera occurred only in the municipal towns of Nagercoil and Shenkotta. The total number of attacks was 114 of which 56 proved fatal. There were sporadic cases of small-pox in six municipalities, the total number of attacks being 14 and deaths 4.

Vaccination.

5. The total number of vaccinations performed in all the municipal towns together was 66,302 against 59,264 in 1111. Of these, 18,221 were primary vaccinations and the remaining 48,081 re-vaccinations.

Prosecutions.

6. The total number of prosecutions launched by the municipal councils for infringement of the municipal law and rules was 11,843 against 7,576 in 1111 and the number of convictions during the

year was 6,863 against 4,328 in the previous year. The largest number of prosecutions was, as in 1111, in Trivandrum, *viz.*, 8,489, and the largest number of convictions, *viz.*, 5,526, was also recorded in the same municipality.

Finance.

7. The aggregate opening balance to the credit of the councils at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2·02 lakhs. The total receipts of all the councils together, including the Government grants, amounted to Rs. 6·26 lakhs, so that the total amount available for expenditure by the councils during the year was Rs. 8·28 lakhs. Of this, a sum of Rs. 5·68 lakhs was spent by the councils during the year leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2·6 lakhs.

Miscellaneous.

8. The main function of the municipal administration continued to be the care of sanitation and public health. Among the obligatory functions devolving on municipalities, lighting of public streets, vaccination and registration of births and deaths were attended to by all the municipal councils. The health visitors in the Nagercoil and Alleppey municipalities and the midwives under the municipal councils of Trivandrum, Kuzhithura, Neyyattinkara, Alleppey, Tiruvalla, Changanachery and Kottayam continued to do useful maternity and child-welfare work. The Nagercoil and Trivandrum Municipal Councils continued to maintain leper clinics for the treatment of lepers. The municipalities of Quilon, Nagercoil and Tiruvalla each maintained a library and reading room and the Kuzhithura Municipality maintained two libraries and reading rooms as well as a primary school. A reading room was maintained by the Attingal Municipal Council. The encouragement given to Ayurveda *Vaidyans* in some municipal towns by a system of subventions continued during the year. Till the end of 1107, tolls were being levied on vehicles and animals by both the P. W. D. and some of the municipalities. All the municipal toll-gates on land routes except those at Trivandrum and Shenkotta were permanently abolished from the 1st Chingam 1109 and P. W. D. toll-gates were established instead at suitable

places. To compensate to some extent the loss sustained by the municipalities concerned by the deprivation of toll revenue from road traffic, the Government gave them adequate grants.

Incidence of Taxation.

9. From the data furnished by the several municipal councils, it is seen that the incidence in the form of rates and taxes was the highest in Trivandrum, *viz.*, Re. 1 chs. 5 cash 10 and the lowest in Colachel, *viz.*, chs. 3 cash 7. Calculated in relation to the total revenues of the municipalities, the incidence was the highest in Kuzhithura, *viz.*, Rs. 3 chs. 18 cash 8, and the lowest in Vaikam, *viz.* chs. 11. cash 8.

Village Panchayats.

10. With a view to extend the sphere of local self government to rural areas, the constitution of village panchayats, under the Village Panchayats Regulation, VII of 1100, was sanctioned at six places, *viz.*, Boothapandy, Nedumangad, Paravur, Samburvadakara, Ettumanur and Perumbavur in the year 1107 and they came into working order with regular budget estimates of receipts and expenditure in 1109. One more panchayat, *viz.*, at Airoor in the Tiruvalla taluk, was formed in Kumbham 1112. The seven panchayats comprise an area of about 69 sq. miles with a total population of 87,678. There were altogether 63 members, of whom 42 were elected by the people and the rest were nominated by the Government. Sanitation and lighting of roads and improvement of tanks and wells were the main items of work undertaken by the panchayats. The total funds at the disposal of the Panchayats comprising the previous year's closing balance and the receipts of the year under report, including the contribution from Government, amounted to Rs. 12,576. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,977. The closing balance at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 7,599.

CHAPTER XIV.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Devaswom Commissioner. *Mr. C. N. Sreeranganatha Sastri, B. A., B. L.*

General.

In pursuance of the Devaswom Proclamation dated the 12th April 1922 the control of the Sirkar Devaswoms, which was till then vested in the Land Revenue Department was taken away from that department and vested in the Devaswom Department newly formed from the commencement of 1098 M. E. To meet the annual expenditure on Devaswoms it was also resolved to credit to Devaswoms annually a sum representing not less than 40 per cent. of the State's recurring land revenue and to constitute a Devaswom Fund comprising this allotment and the other miscellaneous items of revenue like offerings, etc., received by them. The newly formed Devaswom Department was entrusted with the administration not only of the Sirkar Devaswoms but also of *Japadakshina* and *Oottus* or charitable institutions, with the exception of the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple and the *Agrasala* at the Capital, and of Personal Deposit Devaswoms and of their properties situated in and outside the State. Towards the close of 1100, the Dewan was relieved of his duties and responsibilities in connection with the administration of the Devaswoms within the purview of the Devaswom Proclamation and their administration was entrusted to the Devaswom Commissioner who was made directly responsible to the Ruler, except in certain important matters in respect of which the previous approval of the Dewan had to be obtained. But from Vrischikam 1107, the notification giving

effect to this arrangement was cancelled and the Devaswom Department was placed under the Dewan like the other departments of Government.

Salient features.

2. The most important event in the year in the administration of Devaswoms was the issue of the Temple Entry Proclamation by His Highness the Maharaja on the 27th Tulam 1112. Mention has already been made about it in Chapter I.

The *pativus* of 29 Devaswoms were revised during the year, as against 43 in the year previous. *Pativu* revision work was suspended towards the latter part of the year. With a view to promote liberal religious education among the masses, a central religious library, by name the Sri Chitra Central Hindu Religious Library, was opened at Trivandrum. The library was equipped with about 600 books in Sanskrit, English, Malayalam and Tamil, besides a few magazines. The institution has a lecture hall attached to it where a religious convention lasting for 13 days was held in Karkatakam 1112. Religious conventions were held at two other places also, one at Kottayam and the other at Suchindram. As in the previous year, temple festivals were largely availed of for fostering indigenous arts having a puranic setting. A departmental test known as the Devaswom Sub-Group Officers' Test was instituted for the subordinate officers of the department. Good progress was made in the verification and classification of valuables in Sirkar temples as well as in the enquiries into the affairs of mismanaged private and *Ooranma* Devaswoms.

Devaswoms,—Major, Minor and Petty.

3. Devaswoms are grouped into three classes *viz.*, major, minor and petty, according to the annual expenditure incurred on them. Major Devaswoms are those whose annual cost is Rs. 1,000 or more; minor, between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000, and petty, below Rs. 100. Consequent on the revision of *pativus* of 29 Devaswoms during the year and the increase in their annual expenditure, the number of major Devaswoms increased from 155 to 159

and of minor Devaswoms from 355 to 360. The number of petty Devaswoms was 935, as against 945 in 1111. In view of the low and unattractive rates of pay prevailing among the *Santhikars* of some of the Devaswoms the *pativus* of which have not been revised, the pay of the *Santhikars* of one major, six minor and 25 petty Devaswoms was increased during the year. Extraordinary ceremonies like *Ashtabandhakalasam, Naveekaranakalasam, Dhwajaprathishta,* etc., were performed in certain temples at a total cost of about Rs. 12,000. The public heartily co-operated with the department in the successful conduct of these ceremonies. In some places the public also made contributions towards the execution of Maramat works in temples.

Renovation and Reconstruction of Temples.

4. The renovation and the reconstruction of temples are being systematically carried out from year to year according to an approved scheme from funds specially allotted for the purpose and the work is entrusted to the Maramat Department.

Devaswom Maramat includes:

(*a*) original works and special improvements done by the Maramat Department;

(*b*) contribution works under the control of the Maramat Department; and

(*c*) petty construction and repairs done under the supervision of the officers of the Devaswom Department.

The following statement gives the expenditure under the above heads during 1111 and 1112:—

Description of work.	Expenditure.	
	1111	1112
	Rs.	Rs.
Incomplete works	1,56,705	95,455
New works	65,451	54,116
Contribution to minor Devaswoms	71,204	57,948
Total	2,93,360	2,07,519
Petty construction and repairs	78,842	75,741

5. The verification, custody and utilisation of *Thiruvabharanams* and other valuables in temples are some of the important items of work relating to Devaswoms. There are five special officers for this purpose, one for verification work in first class major Devaswoms containing valuables the book value of which exceeds Rs. 10,000, and four others, one in each of the four Devaswom Districts, for verification work in other classes of Devaswoms. The following table shows the number of major, minor and petty Devaswoms in which the various kinds of valuables were verified by the special officers and also the total number of articles verified during the year :—

Verification of Valuables in Devaswoms.

Items.	No. of Major Devaswoms	No. of Minor Devaswoms.	No. of Petty Devaswoms.	Total No. of articles verified.
Tiruvabharanams .	27	61	63	4,645
Bharanipatrams .	24	66	63	9,363
Pattuparivattams .	23	65	63	1,449
Other miscellaneous valuables .	12	48	45	941

6. The Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation III of 1079 provides for the better administration of certain non-sirkar Hindu religious endowments in the State. Under this Regulation it is competent to the Government to intervene in the affairs of such institutions and to assume their management whenever necessary. Cases requiring such intervention have been markedly on the increase during recent years. Enquiries under Section 6 of the Regulation were completed in respect of 9 such Devaswoms during the year. In respect of one Devaswom *viz.*, Thazhava, Government ordered

The Working of the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation.

the assumption of management under Section 5 (i) of the Regulation; and it is now treated as a Personal Deposit Devaswom. Government also decided to exercise superintendence over the management of the Iringole, Muvattupuzha and Ottoor Devaswoms under Section 5 (2). Enquiries in respect of 18 other Devaswoms were in progress in various stages at the close of the year.

Personal Deposit Devaswoms.

7. The Personal Deposit Devaswoms are unincorporated religious institutions which came under the control and management of the Government at different times and under varying circumstances and the accounts in respect of which are not merged in the general Devaswom accounts but are maintained separately and independently. They have personal deposit accounts with the Government treasuries. The total number of these institutions rose from 71 in 1111 to 72 in 1112, the increase being due to the assumption of management of the Thazhava Devaswom mentioned in the above paragraph and its inclusion in the list of Personal Deposit Devaswoms for administrative purposes. Of these 72 institutions, 13 were in the Suchindram District, 21 in the Trivandrum District, eight in the Ambalapuzha District and 30 in the Vaikam District. The most important of these are (i) the Kakur Estate, a tax-free village in the Ramnad Zemindari, which was purchased from the Raja of Ramnad in order to provide funds for the conduct of certain charities at Tirupullani, (ii) the Pattazhi Devaswom, (iii) the Erumeli and Paschima Devaswoms, (iv) the Turavur Devaswom, (v) the Perumbavoor Devaswom and (vi) the Perumanam Devaswom in the Cochin State, owned by the Cochin Government, the *Uchapooja* service in which is conducted by the Travancore Government by virtue of the right acquired from the Parur Raja by the annexation of that principality to the Travancore State. The surplus funds of all the Personal Deposit Devaswoms together aggregated Rs. 4,90,150 at the close of the year.

Instructional Institutions.

8. The '*Sri Chitrodaya Devapooja Patasala*' at Tiruvalla which was opened in 1110 for the training of persons in the performance of 'Santhi' or devotional service in temples continued to function satisfactorily. In the final examination held

during the year, 39 candidates consisting of 12 Nambudiries, 14 Nambiathies and 13 Elayathus appeared, and all except one Elayathu student came out successful. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 56 comprised of 29 Nambudiries, 14 Nambiathies and 13 Elayathus.

The *Veda Patasala* at Trivandrum and the grant-in-aid *Vedic* school at Thriperumthura also worked satisfactorily with 71 and 15 students respectively. The grant-in-aid Vedic school at Mankompu ceased to function from Edavam 1112 for want of a sufficient number of students.

Live-stock.

9. There were 22 elephants in the possession of the department at the beginning of the year, of which 9 were tuskers and the rest cow elephants. One cow elephant having been sold away to a private person during the year, the number of elephants in the department at the end of the year was 21. The department also owned other live-stock consisting of 19 cows, 8 bulls, 16 cow calves and 14 bull calves.

The Devaswom Fund.

10. The Government's contribution to the Devaswom Fund, which till 1106 M. E. was an allotment of Rs. 16 lakhs per annum and which from 1107 was fixed at forty per cent. of the *Ayacut* and *Sanchayam* land revenue of the State, was further revised in 1110 and it was decided that the Government's contribution to the fund should be a sum not less than Rs. 16 lakhs provided it is not less than forty per cent. of the total *Ayacut* and *Sanchayam* land revenue, the *Kandukrishi* land revenue also being included in the *Ayacut* land revenue for purposes of fixing the percentage. It was also decided that this arrangement should take effect from 1112 only. The contribution for 1112 was therefore Rs. 16 lakhs. The total receipts of the fund including the above contribution amounted to Rs. 18,32,790, against Rs. 16,56,069 in the previous year. The total expenditure charged to the fund fell from Rs. 14,38,536 to Rs. 13,66,169. This does not include the cost of the officers and establishment of the Devaswom Department which is met from the general revenues of the State.

Expenditure on Devaswoms and Charities.

11. The subjoined statement shows the total expenditure incurred by Government on Devaswoms and charities during the years 1111 and 1112 over and above the Government's contribution to the Devaswom Fund :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1111	1112
I. DEVASWOMS	Rs.	Rs.
Controlling Agencies .	1,04,994	1,11,920
Sripandaravaka .	1,81,017	2,11,015
Grants to temples .	48 650	55,876
Miscellaneous .	8,660	4,923
Murajapam .	4,06,124	— 64
Total .	7,49,445	3,83,670
II. CHARITIES		
Agrasala .	1,41,206	1,24,446
Mofussil *Oottupuras* .	28,823	30,224
Vedic Schools, *Japadakshina*, *Tannir-pandals*, *etc.* .	1,08,434	1,11,265
Charities outside the State .	13,595	7,356
Supplies, Services and Contingencies .	10,766	9,740
Total .	3,02,824	2,83,031
Grand Total .	10,52,269	6,66,701

The *Sripandaravaka* and the *Agrasala* are outside the control of the Devaswom Department. The former which relates to the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple is under the direct control of Government. The *Agrasala* is attached to this temple and deals with the daily feeding of the Brahmins. This institution was also under the direct control of Government till the end of 1108, but from the beginning of 1109 its administrative control is exercised by the Sarvadhikariakar, Palace. The expenditure under the *Sripandaravaka* and the *Agrasala* is not included in the expenditure controlled by the Devaswom Department. The total expenditure on Devaswoms and charities, including that charged to the Devaswom Fund, was Rs. 20,32,870 in 1112.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anchal (State Postal Department).

Superintendent *Mr. K. N. Govindan, B. A. (from 1-1-1112 to 23-8-1112.)*

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai, B. A. (from 24-8-1112 to the end of the year.)

Early History.

The Sirkar Anchal is one of the earliest institutions in the State. Its reorganisation so long ago as 1784 A. D. is the earliest record available with respect to it. Its original function was confined to the transmission of State covers and sundry articles like vegetables, flowers, etc., from mofussil stations required for use in the Palace and the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple. In 1848, the department was thrown open to Government servants and petitioners, private covers of Government servants and petitions from members of the public being carried free. Private covers were accepted from 1860 and postage on letters, etc., was regulated next year. Registered covers were introduced in 1865; Anchal stamps and cards in 1888; the money order system in 1901; the value payable system in 1906, and the savings bank work in 1912.

Anchal Offices and Letter Boxes.

2. The number of Anchal offices at the beginning of the year was 344. Two departmental Anchal offices and 10 non-departmental offices were newly opened against five non-departmental offices in the previous year. One departmental Anchal office was converted into non-departmental office and four non-departmental offices into departmental ones. There were 522 letter boxes at the beginning of the year; 32 letter boxes were newly added and 10 were abolished. The

total number of Anchal offices and letter boxes at the end of the year was 356 and 544 respectively. A sum of Rs. 274 was recovered from the guarantee amounts deposited by the promoters of the experimental offices towards the loss sustained by Government in working these offices in the previous year.

Articles Posted.

3. The total number of articles posted rose from 21,518,603 in 1111 to 22,854,192 in 1112 or by 1,335,589. The increase was mainly under private articles. Of the total number, private articles formed 75·2 per cent., official articles 20·2 per cent. and privileged articles 4·6 per cent.

Delivery of Articles.

4. The number of articles delivered rose from 22,499,323 in 1111 to 23,064,629 in 1112, which gave an average of 35,429 articles for each peon to deliver, against 35,210 in 1111. This works out to 97 articles for a single peon per diem, against 96 in the previous year. Inclusive of the articles in transmission or pending delivery at the end of the previous year and those received from Cochin, the total number of articles for disposal was 23,545,300, and all except 75,425, which were either in transmission or pending delivery at the close of the year, were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was 99·68 as in the previous year.

Value Payable and Insured Articles.

5. The total number of value payable articles, including 1,733 articles sent to Cochin, issued during the year was 33,129 against 24,811 in the previous year. Including the balance pending delivery in 1111 and 2,561 articles received from the Cochin State, the department had to deliver in the State 34,246 value payable articles, against 27,574 in the previous year. Of these, 26,452 articles were delivered, 7,555 were returned to the senders having been refused by the addressees and 239 were pending disposal at the end of the year. As in the previous year, 20 Anchal offices were doing insurance business. The number of articles insured was 213 against 145 in 1111 and all of them were delivered during the year.

Hundies Issued and Paid.

6. As in the previous year, all the Anchal offices were doing *hundi* business. The *hundi* branch comprises inland *hundies*, foreign *hundies* with Cochin, revenue *hundies* and revenue remittance *hundies*. The total number of *hundies* of all kinds issued in 1112 was 496,717 for Rs. 37·65 lakhs, against 409,067 *hundies* for Rs. 35·16 lakhs in the previous year. Of the *hundies* issued, 21,884 were foreign *hundies* for Rs. 2 lakhs, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 17,761 and Rs. 1·85 lakh. Including those pending payment at the end of 1111, the total number of *hundies* for delivery in the State during the year was 491,652. Of these, 487,806 were delivered in Travancore, 153 were redirected to Cochin and the remaining 3,693 were pending payment at the end of the year. Travancore *hundies* for Rs. 1·98 lakh were paid in Cochin and Cochin *hundies* for Rs. 1·25 lakh were paid in Travancore.

Savings Bank.

7. There were 139 Anchal offices doing savings bank work at the commencement of the year. Savings bank work was newly introduced in five more Anchal offices. There were 209,228 savings bank transactions, against 176,832 during 1111, of which 103,902 were deposits and 105,326 withdrawals. The deposits amounted to Rs. 70·40 lakhs and the withdrawals to Rs. 57·51 lakhs against Rs. 60·87 lakhs and Rs. 50·01 lakhs, respectively, in 1111. The balance held by the savings banks at the close of the year was Rs. 82·83 lakhs, against Rs. 67·76 lakhs at the close of the previous year.

Dead Letter Office.

8. The number of articles received in the Dead Letter Office during the year was 37,749, against 45,814 during 1111. Of these, 23,438 were destroyed, 7,157 redirected to the parties, 4,106 directed to the Postal Department, 509 returned to the Cochin Anchal Department and 2,490 finally disposed of as dead. Of the remainder, 32 articles were returned to the senders and 17 to the addressees at their request.

Anchal Mail Lines.

9. The total length of Anchal mail lines at the end of the year was 1,577 miles. The transport of mails was carried out by motor bus service for 637 miles, by runner service for 823 miles, by motor boat service for 18 miles and by railway for 99 miles. Motor bus service increased by 115 miles due to the introduction of service between Vaikam and Alwaye, Palai and Arakulam, Kottayam and Vaikam, Kottayam and Poonjar, and Chengannur and Konny, abolishing the runner service in those lines. There was a net decrease in runner service by 53 miles due to the substitution of motor mail service for 74 miles and the introduction of new runner lines for 21 miles. The 13½ miles of railway between Edapally and Angamali by which mails are transported is not included in the length of the railway line service furnished above as the agency employed for the transmission of mails on that line is paid for and controlled by the Cochin Government.

Miscellaneous.

10. Including four complaints pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the number of complaints for disposal was 251 of which 245 were disposed of and the remaining six were under enquiry. Of the number disposed of, 102 ended in the punishment of the subordinates concerned and the complaints in the remaining 143 cases were found to be groundless.

Receipts and Expenditure.

11. The gross receipts of the department rose from Rs. 4,25,427 in 1111 to Rs. 4,58,583 in 1112. The sale proceeds of Anchal stamps and cards amounted to Rs. 2,47,459 against Rs. 2,26,930 in 1111. Inclusive of the sum of Rs. 33,172 debited to the department for stamps, stationery and printing and of Rs. 11,236 as cost of transmission of Anchal

stamps, the working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,89,390 against Rs. 3,72,506 in 1111. The net receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 69,193 against Rs. 52,921 in the previous year.

The Mint.

General.

12. The Travancore Mint was established in 965 M. E. (1789-90 A. D.) at Padmanabhapuram and issued at first gold coins called *Anantarayan Fanams*, silver *chuckrams* and copper *cash*. The Mint was permanently transferred to Trivandrum in 1824 A. D. The history of Travancore coins dates back to remote antiquity, far earlier than the date of establishment of the Mint. Gold, silver, zinc and copper coins were once in circulation. Travancore gold coins have long ceased to be legal tender. The existing currency is described in Chapter I.

Control.

13. The Mint continued to be under the administrative control of the Chief Account Officer during the year under report.

Minting.

14. The Mint was reopened on the 8th Meenam 1112 for minting copper coins to the face value of Rs. 1,75,000 of which coins to the value of Rs. 6,535 were minted during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

15. The total receipts of the institution amounted to Rs. 2,513 being mainly gain on copper coinage and fee realised from private people for striking medals. An expenditure of Rs. 898 was incurred during the year on account of salaries, establishment and contingencies.

16. The following table shows the Sirkar coins assumed to be in circulation :—

Coins in Circulation.

Description of coins.	Face value of coins minted. Up to the end of 1111.	In 1112.	Total minted.	Amount held in treasuries at the close of 1112.	Amount assumed to be in circulation.
SILVER	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Half rupees .	5,99,995	..	5,99,995	73,933	5,26,062
Quarter rupees .	2,00,001	..	2,00,001	29,592	1,70,409
Fanams .	5,57,144	..	5,57,144	2,59,665	3,06,479
Total .	13,57,140	..	13,57,140	3,54,190	10,02,950
COPPER					
Chuckrams .	11,82,031	3,107	11,85,138	1,70,522	10,14,616
Half chuckrams .	4,98,974	1,500	5,00,474	69,269	4,31,205
Quarter chuckrams .	2,35,463	1,321	2,36,784	20,125	2,16,659
Cash .	1,55,065	607	1,55,672	2,069	1,53,603
Total .	20,71,533	6,535	20,78,068	2,61,985	18,16,083
Total of copper and silver coins .	34,28,673	6,535	34,35,208	6,16,175	28,19,033

17. The subjoined statement shows the details of the Sirkar and British Indian silver coins cut by the Treasury Officers of the State during the year 1112 M. E. :—

Coins Cut.

Description of coins.	Number of counterfeit coins.	Number of light weight, defective and withdrawn coins	Total No. of coins.	Face value. Rs.	Ch.	C.
SIRKAR COINS.						
Half rupees .	189	6	195	97	14	0
Quarter rupees .	73	9	82	20	14	0
Fanams .	519	6	525	75	0	0
Total .	781	21	802	193	0	0
BRITISH INDIAN COINS						
Rupees .	183	..	183	186	7	8
Half rupees .	3	..	3	1	14	12
Quarter rupees .	8	1	9	2	8	2
Two anna pieces .	14	16	30	3	22	14
Total .	208	17	225	193	25	4

Government Press.

Superintendent. *Mr. T. Nilakanta Pillai.*

General.

18. The Government Press was first organised about the year 1836 A. D. This press and the press attached to the Central Prison were under the professional control and supervision of the Superintendent, Government Press. The labour employed in the Central Prison Press is supplied, from amongst the convicts, by the Superintendent, Central Prison. In addition to the *Government Gazette* published every Tuesday, the most important items of work done by the Government Press in conjunction with the Central Prison Press are the printing of the State Administration and the Departmental Reports, the Statistical Volume, the forms, etc., required by the several departments and the proceedings of both Houses of the Legislature.

Machinery and Plant.

19. Plant and types to the value of Rs. 9,830 and Rs. 9,415, respectively, were added to the stock during the year. One S. W. 3 Wharfedale printing machine and one Brehmer wire stitcher were installed. The total value of the plant, after allowing for the usual depreciation, was Rs. 1,73,597.

Out-turn.

20. The number of standard pages of foolscap folio set in the composing branch including the pages allowed on account of time spent on author's corrections was 52,787 against 47,973 in the previous year. The total number of impressions struck was 25,693,632 against 19,830,245 in 1111. The binding branch executed work to the value of Rs. 53,604 against Rs. 43,902 in the previous year. The total value of printing and binding works executed during the year amounted to Rs. 2·39 lakhs against Rs. 2·20 lakhs in 1111. The value of the work done for the legislative bodies was Rs. 11,536 against Rs. 10,541 in the previous year. Comparing the cost of production with the total out-turn, it is seen that for every rupee spent during the year the press was able to turn out Re. 1·5 worth of work.

Gazette.

21. The number of subscribers to the full *Gazette* rose from 895 to 948 while the number of issues supplied free fell from 594 to 588. The departmental sheets were subscribed for by 75 persons against 60 in 1111, and 6,191 copies were supplied free, against 6,094 in the previous year. The receipts under subscription to the *Gazette* amounted to Rs. 6,133 and advertisement charges to Rs. 7,609, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 6,342 and Rs. 8,110.

The Central Prison Press.

22. Plant of the value of Rs. 733 was added to the stock of the Central Prison Press during the year. Deducting depreciation, the value of the plant at the end of the year stood at Rs. 13,454. The composing section set 4,156 standard pages of foolscap folio, against 2,957 pages in 1111. The total number of impressions struck during the year was 6,543,055, against 5,386,109 in the previous year. Binding work to the value of Rs. 11,989 was turned out, the value for the previous year being Rs. 9,649. The total value of the work done during the year was Rs. 30,246 against Rs. 23,839 in 1111.

Receipts and Expenditure.

23. The receipts and expenditure of the department during 1111 and 1112 are shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.		1111	1112
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts		1,05,442	1,55,079
Expenditure		1,33,280	1,70,960
Deduct cost debitable to Anchal Department		2,008	8,781
Do.	Water Works and Drainage Engineering Department	709	746
Do.	Electrical Department	938	861
Do.	Mascot Hotel	104	6
Do.	Rubber Factory	152	91
Net total expenditure		1,29,369	1,60,475

Stationery.

24. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure under Stationery during the last three years: —

Particulars.	1110	1111	1112
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	4,409	3,576	4,639
Expenditure	1,21,520	1,58,225	1,38,017
Deduct cost debitable to Anchal, Electrical and Water Works Depts. Rubber Factory, Malayalam Readers, and Clay Refining Factory	10,434	7,730	34,864
Net expenditure	1,11,086	1,50,495	1,03,153

During the year under report purchases to the value of Rs. 1,22,429 were made against Rs. 1,43,611 during the previous year. The value of articles issued amounted to Rs. 1,66,134 against Rs. 1,30,790 in the previous year. The value of stock on hand at the close of the year was Rs. 1,30,979 against Rs. 1,74,684 at the close of 1111.

Presses and Publications.

25. The number of printing presses at the end of the year was 162. The number of books published from the various presses was 294. As in the previous years, the majority of the private publications related to general literature and the rest treated of religion, history, education, medicine and miscellaneous matters.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

There were 35 newspapers and 68 periodicals published in the State during the year, against 33 newspapers and 77 periodicals in 1111. Of these, 36 were published in Malayalam, 15 in English, 6 in Tamil, 43 in Anglo-Vernacular, 2 in English and Latin, and one in Sanskrit and Malayalam. Of the newspapers and periodicals in circulation, 8 were dailies, 2 tri-weeklies, 1 bi-weekly, 27 weeklies, 3 bi-monthlies, 52 monthlies, one published once in two months, 3 were quarterlies; 5 published

once in four months and one half-yearly. Of the 103 newspapers and periodicals, 37 dealt with general and political, 13 with social and religious, 24 with religious, 3 with commercial, 1 with industrial, 3 with medical and public health, 4 with legal, 5 with humorous and 13 with general, educational and social topics. During the year under report 19 licenses were issued to newspapers and periodicals under Section 3 of the Travancore Newspapers Regulation, V of 1101, as amended by Regulation IV of 1110. The total number of newspapers and periodicals that were being published at the close of the year was 94.

Press Room.

26. The Press Room and Inquiry Office in the General and Revenue Secretariat was organised in 1915 (1090 M. E.) under the immediate control of the Chief Secretary to Government with a view to enabling the Press to obtain authentic information regarding matters of public interest dealt with by Government. In 1107 it was reorganised and placed in charge of a separate officer with the designation of "Publicity Officer and Librarian." In 1108 this officer was relieved of his duties as Librarian and appointed full-time Publicity Officer. The examination of newspapers and periodicals published in Travancore and outside, preparation of summaries of articles in them, and taking cuttings of useful and informative articles from the newspapers, were the main items of work attended to in the Press Room. In 1110 the correspondence relating to the issue of licenses to newspapers under the Newspapers Regulation and the correspondence relating to the Copyright Regulation were entrusted to the Publicity Officer. The Publicity Officer is intended to serve as a link between the Government and the Press, to issue communiques and press notes whenever necessary, to correct wrong news regarding the Government and to keep the Government informed of the trend of public opinion as reflected in the newspapers within and outside the State. In the Press Room, accredited press representatives are given all possible information on the orders of Government on important administrative measures and appointments, programmes of royal tours and other references required by them.

Publication of Oriental Manuscripts.

Curator. *Mr. K. Sambasiva Sastri.*

General.

27. The department for the preservation and publication of ancient manuscripts was organised in 1084 M. E. (1908-9 A. D.) and it was entrusted with the work of publication of the valuable old manuscripts found in the Palace *Grandhapura* or obtained from private libraries in the State. In order to ensure the speedier collection and publication of the Malayalam manuscripts, this work was entrusted to a separate agency in 1099 M. E. (1924-25 A. D.). But as it was uneconomical to have two publishing departments and in order to avoid duplication of agencies for the collection of manuscripts, the department for the publication of Malayalam and Ayurvedic manuscripts was amalgamated in 1105 with the department for the publication of Sanskrit manuscripts, the combined department being designated the Department for the Publication of Oriental Manuscripts. From 1108, the work of publication of the Ayurvedic manuscripts was entrusted to the Principal, Ayurveda College. Since 1110, the Sanskrit and Malayalam publications of the department have been stocked in the Government Press and sold from there.

Work of the Department.

28. During the year 30 works were under preparation for publication, of which 23 were completely examined and sent to the press and the remaining 7 were in the course of preparation. The Pandit staff of the department also prepared for the press 22,268 *grandhas* against 15,383 *grandhas* in 1111. Thirty-two works were passing through the press; and 35,075 *grandhas* were finally printed, against 21,345 *grandhas* in 1111. Fourteen works were published, 8 in Sanskrit, comprising numbers 7 and 11 to 17 of the *Sri Chitrodaya Manjari Sanskrit Series* and the remaining 6 in Malayalam forming numbers 8 to 12 and 14 of the *Sri Chitrodaya Manjari Bhasha Series*. One hundred and thirty-five manuscripts were collected during the year of which 50 were rare and unpublished ones. During the latter half of the year, a special staff was appointed

for the preparation and publication of a descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts in the Palace Library and in the library of the Curator for the Publication of Oriental Manuscripts.

29. *Expenditure.* The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 10,177 including the cost of printing.

The Trivandrum Public Library.

Honorary Secretary. *Mr. P. G. Sahasranama Aiyar, M. A.*

General.

30. The Trivandrum Public Library has been in existence for the past 88 years. It was originally open only to a select few, but was thrown open to the general public in 1898 A. D. The building in which the library is housed was constructed in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The management of the library is vested in a committee appointed by the Government. Any person resident in Travancore may become a member or subscriber. Admission to the general reading room is free.

Working of the Institution.

31. During the year a new class of membership, *viz.*, "B Class" with a monthly subscription of Re. one was introduced, the monthly subscription of Rs. two for the "A Class" members continuing as before. The entrance fee to be paid by members was abolished and the amounts to be deposited by subscribers were reduced. The number of members and subscribers on the rolls at the end of the year was 167 and 206 respectively, against 122 and 212, respectively, at the end of the previous year. The number of affiliated libraries rose from 3 to 6. The general reading room continued to be popular, the average number of readers per month being 5,707 against 5,645 in 1111. The number of books in stock at the beginning of the year was 31,195. Nine hundred and twenty-five volumes were newly added during the year including 150 Malayalam books and 76 Tamil books. The number of volumes issued during the year was 26,069 against 22,920 during the previous year. Amongst the books issued, those of fiction had as in previous years the largest circulation, followed by general prose, biography, memoirs and letters,

economics, politics and sociology, poetry and drama, history including archæology, and philosophy and religion. The library subscribed for 101 newspapers and periodicals both Indian and foreign. The number of Travancore newspapers and periodicals subscribed for was 14.

Receipts and Expenditure.

32. The receipts from the library during the year amounted to Rs. 4,021 against Rs. 4,025 in 1111 and the expenditure to Rs. 12,734 against Rs. 20,476 during the previous year. The net cost to Government on account of the institution was Rs. 8,713 against Rs. 16,451 in 1111.

Archæological Department.

Director of Archaeology. *Mr. R. Vasudeva Poduval, B. A.*

General.

33. With a view to the collection and investigation of the available data relating to the political and economic history and the ethnology of the country, the Government sanctioned the establishment of an Archæological Department in 1071 M. E. The work of the department is embodied in the *Travancore Archaeological Series* published from time to time. During the year the Travancore Ancient Monuments Preservation Regulation was passed in order to provide statutory authority for the preservation and protection of ancient monuments and of objects of archæological, historical or artistic interest. Provision is made in the enactment for the declaration of ancient monuments to be protected monuments, authority being also conferred on Government to acquire monuments, if necessary, with a view to their proper maintenance and protection. Traffic in antiquities is controlled and provision for the protection of sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions and like objects is also made. Facilities are afforded for archæological excavations. The law is based on the British Indian Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904.

34. In the course of the explorations of the year, twelve new lithic records and some important works of ancient art not hitherto brought to light were discovered. Four of the inscriptions were discovered in Agastisvaram, a village near Cape Comorin, and they belong to the 11th century A. D. The remaining inscriptions belong to later periods. All these inscriptions were copied and deciphered. The relics of ancient art discovered during the year consist of six images of Hindu Deities obtained from Tiruvithamcode and belonging roughly to the 15th century A. D., a specimen of beautiful wood carving in 45 panels depicting the entire story of the *Ramayana* in the Ramaswami temple at Padmanabhapuram, and two notable mural paintings, one on the walls of the Tiruvambadi shrine in the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple at Trivandrum and the other in the Palace at Krishnapuram. The wood carving belongs to 919 M. E. (1744 A. D.) in the reign of Raja Martanda Varma, the maker of modern Travancore. The two murals are considered to belong to the 14th and the 18th centuries A. D., respectively.

Work Done.

An important aspect of archæological work undertaken during the year was excavation. Three megalithic tombs of the neolithic age and two burial urns of the new stone age were exhumed in the process of excavation in the Thengakkal estate, nine miles from Vandiperiyar in the High Ranges. Trial diggings on another site at Vellimalai near Eraniel brought to light the existence of 20 sepulchral urns, two of which were unearthed and, in one of them, two iron axes were discovered. These last mentioned urns are ascribed to the early iron age.

In the field of conservation attention was concentrated on the ancient Palace at Padmanabhapuram where it is proposed to start a museum of antiquities to house relics of archæological, historical and artistic importance. Two charming murals from the Palace were copied in their original size and colours.

The index to Volume VII parts (i) and (ii) of the *Travancore Archaeological Series* was made ready for publication.

An account of Travancore temples was also prepared during the year and it has been published in the *Indian State Railways Magazine.*

Expenditure.

35. The expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 7,802 during the year under report against Rs. 8,012 in the previous year.

Museum and Public Gardens.

Officer in Charge of the Museum. *Mr. R. Vasudeva Poduval, B. A.*

Officer in Charge of the Public Gardens and the Zoo. *Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi, B. A., B. L.*

General.

36. The Museum was originally started about the year 1853 A. D., and was located in its present site in 1880. The object of the foundation was to encourage science and art. The Public Gardens came into existence in 1859. Soon after, a Zoological Section was formed by His Highness the Maharaja's private menagerie. The Museum, the Public Gardens and the Zoo formed one administrative unit till the end of 1111 when the first was placed under a separate officer. The institutions as they exist to-day are the growth of over half a century and they have been giving instruction and pleasure to several thousands of people every year.

Museum.

37. The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 492,578 against 437,895 in 1111. The number of women visitors to the Museum on Wednesdays, the days set apart for them, was 16,352 against 35,684 in 1111. A guide for visitors to the institution was published during the year and copies were made available for sale at the institution.

38. There were 491 animals in the Zoo at the beginning of the year. Seventy-seven animals were added during the year, of which 55 were acquired by purchase, 3 by presentation and 19 by local breeding. Of the 55 specimens purchased, 31 were mammals, 15 birds and 9 reptiles. Notable among the additions were a baby elephant sent over from the Forest Department and a king cobra. The number of animals disposed of was 61, of which two mammals were sold and 13 mammals, 39 birds and 7 reptiles died.

Zoo.

39 The receipts from the Museum, the Public Gardens and the Zoo amounted to Rs. 2,254 against Rs. 950 in the previous year. The expenditure fell from Rs. 41,374 to Rs. 39,576.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Observatory.

Government Meteorologist. *Mr. V. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, M. A.*

Government Astronomer. *Dr. H. Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. A. Ph. D. (London).*

40. The Observatory at Trivandrum was first established in 1836 A. D., during the reign of His Highness Swati Tirunal (1829—47 A. D.). The institution was intended to give an impetus to science by taking advantage of the fact that the Magnetic Equator passes through the State. Mr. Caldecott the then Commercial Agent at Alleppey, who originated the idea, was the first Government Astronomer and he was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Brown, F. R. S., who fitted up the institution for magnetic and meteorological observations. The observations were subsequently confined to meteorology. From the year 1103 M. E., the department was divided into two independent sections, the meteorological and the astronomical. From 1110 the astronomical section of the department was put in charge of the preparation of the Malayalam Almanac and the staff for the purpose, which had been attached to the Government Secretariat, was transferred to the Observatory.

General.

41. The weather observation station opened at Alleppey under the technical supervision of the Government Meteorologist was equipped towards the close of the year with a standard Fortin's Barometer and instruments for the observation of temperature, humidity and wind velocity and direction. Besides furnishing the results of the pilot balloon flights to Poona as usual, the department also transmitted the data to the Meteorologist, Alipore, from the month of Meenam. The upper air reports based on the morning flights were also delivered to the Tata air mail pilot at the local aerodrome. During the year there were 336 morning flights, 27 special flights in the evening during disturbed weather and 13 international flights with balloons of special make, the average heights reached being 4·6, 2·1 and 7·6 kilometers, respectively. The maximum height reached during the year was 16·5 kilometers, the observation lasting for one hour and 20 minutes. Observations of cloud movements, visibility and surface winds were conducted as usual. Besides the daily weather telegrams sent to Poona at 8 A. M., 51 special telegrams during suspicious weather were sent to Poona, six to Calcutta and one to the District Engineer, South Indian Railway, Tinnevelly. In compliance with the request of the India Meteorological Department, daily telegrams on evening weather observations were also sent to Poona from the last month of the year. The daily weather press messages were received as usual from the India Meteorological Department, besides 174 special messages during suspicious weather. The total number of departmental rain gauge stations was 77.

Meteorological Work.

42. The local time was standardised as usual from time signals received and recorded with the wireless set and 345 time signals from Colombo were recorded satisfactorily. Astronomical notes were as usual computed in advance and published weekly in the *Government Gazette*. Information regarding special and noteworthy astronomical phenomena was also published along with the abovesaid notes. During the year there was a partial transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc, visible at Trivandrum for a very short time. The Astro-camera

Astronomical Work.

of the Observatory was taken for trial to Dr. H. Parameswaran's private observatory at Madras. The Astro-camera yielded very good results and was incidentally responsible for the discovery of a Nova in Pleiades.

43. The expenditure on account of the Observatory during the year was Rs. 6,942 against Rs. 6,383 in 1111.

Expenditure.

The Sri Chitralayam.

Officer in Charge. *Mr. R. Vasudeva Poduval, B. A., Director of Archaeology.*

44. The "Sri Chitralayam" or the State picture gallery was founded in Kanni 1111 M. E. in order to provide facilities for the aesthetic education of the people and to encourage their creative and artistic instincts. It contains a representative collection of ancient, medieval and modern Indian paintings and also choice specimens of Tibetan, Chinese and Japanese art. Examples of Rajput, Mughal and Tanjore paintings are also exhibited. The number of pictures in the gallery at the beginning of the year under report was 196, and 23 additions were made during the year. A small library containing some select works on art was also added to the institution during the year.

Admission to the gallery is on payment of *chackrams* two per head. The number of visitors during the year was 2,783, of whom 1,187 were women, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 4,659 and 1,468.. The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, His Excellency Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras and Lady Morjorie Erskine, Lady Chetwode, Sir Frank Noyce and Lady Pentland were some of the notable personages who visited the gallery.

The expenditure on the institution amounted to Rs. 4,091 during the year.

State Life Insurance.
Government Servants' Branch.

General.

45. Government servants in the permanent pensionable service of the State and those of the funds whose services are pensionable from the general revenues are eligible for insurance in this branch. Insurance is compulsory in the case of those entertained in Government service on or after the 1st Meenam 1107 and have not become contributors to the State provident fund. The administrative control of the fund is vested in the Chief Account Officer.

Proposals.

46. Including 5 proposals that remained at the beginning of the year, there were 7 proposals for disposal. Policies were issued in respect of 3 proposals against 4 in the previous year. The remaining 4 proposals were withdrawn.

Policies.

47. The number of policies in force at the commencement of the year was 700 and 3 more policies were issued during 1112. Twenty-eight policies were removed either by death or maturity. The number of policies in force at the end of the year was 675.

Claims.

48. Including 7 claims pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of claims to be dealt with was 26. Out of these, 18 claims were settled and 8 were pending at the close of the year. The total amount paid on claims was Rs. 28,869 against Rs. 34,654 in the previous year.

Loans against Policies.

49. During the year 15 applications for loans were received and sanctioned. The total amount advanced was Rs. 2,500-14-0 and the receipts under repayments amounted to Rs. 2,625.

Receipts and Payments.

50. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,41,805. The receipts of the year including interest allowed to the fund amounted to Rs. 40,902. The total payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 32,037. The year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 4,50,670.

State Life Insurance (Public Branch.).

General.

51. The fund continued to be under the administrative control of the Chief Account Officer during the year under report.

Proposals.

52. Proposals numbering 1,232 for Rs. 10·5 lakhs were received for assurance during the year. There were 327 proposals under consideration and 431 proposals were pending issue of policies, making a total of 758 proposals for Rs. 7·6 lakhs for disposal, at the close of 1111. Of the 1,990 proposals, 89 proposals for Rs. 0·97 of a lakh were either rejected or cancelled, 1,460 proposals for Rs. 12·2 lakhs were accepted and the remaining 441 proposals for Rs. 4·93 lakhs were under various stages of consideration.

Policies.

53. New business for the year amounted to 926 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 7·39 lakhs against 778 policies for Rs. 7·04 lakhs in the previous year. The number of policies in force at the end of the year was 2,909 assuring a sum of Rs. 26·62 lakhs.

Claims.

54. Twelve claims by death to the extent of Rs. 8,300 were received during the year. Five claims for Rs. 4,000 were pending at the end of the previous year. One claim for Rs. 200, settled as lapsed during 1111, was reconsidered during the year under report. Of these 18 claims, 9 claims for Rs. 6,300 were settled during the year and the remaining 9 were pending disposal, mostly due to the delay on the part of the claimants to produce the required documents.

Receipts and Payments.

55. The receipts for the year, inclusive of advance on proposals, interest on investments, fines and other miscellaneous charges, amounted to Rs. 1,28,575 while the disbursements during the year towards commission to agents, fees to medical officers, establishment charges, contribution towards pension, payment of claims and other miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 21,136.

56. The balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 2,25,713 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,59,751 was invested as shown below at an average interest yield of 4 per cent. per annum :—

Funds.

Investment on 5 per cent. Travancore Government Pro-

notes		Rs.	15,268
Do.	with Land Mortgage Bank	Rs.	1,27,000
Do.	with Sirkar Savings Bank	Rs.	53,483
	Total	Rs.	1,95,751

57. The proportion of expenditure on account of the working of the scheme (excluding payment of claims) to the premium income for the year was 11·9 per cent. as against 14·7 per cent. in the previous year.

Expense Ratio.

State Savings Bank.

58. Savings bank business is conducted in all the State treasuries and in the more important Anchal offices. In the year under report, savings bank work was introduced in 5 more Anchal offices, thus raising the number of offices doing savings bank business from 170 in 1111 to 175 in 1112.

General.

Besides ordinary accounts open to the public, there are security accounts allowed in favour of Government contractors and Government servants who have to furnish security for their posts. Public accounts are permitted in the case of municipalities, co-operative societies and public bodies and institutions conducted for purposes other than the personal advantage of the contributors. Fixed deposit accounts are generally allowed in the case of municipalities and Devaswoms having personal deposit accounts at treasuries.

59. As a rule, the total amount which may be deposited in an ordinary account is limited to Rs. 5,000 in a year and the total amount which a depositor may have at any time to this credit is limited to Rs. 20,000. The limit in the case of Public accounts is also Rs. 20,000, there being no limit for

Limit of Deposits.

deposits in a year. The Central Co-operative Bank is allowed to deposit up to Rs. 3 lakhs, interest on its monthly minimum balance in excess of Rs. 20,000 being allowed at 1 per cent. per annum. There is no maximum limit to the amount which may be held in security or fixed deposit accounts.

Interest.

60. Interest is allowed on the minimum rupee balance at credit of an account between the close of the sixth day and the end of the month for ordinary, security and public accounts. Interest earned below seven *chuckrams* in a year is, however, neglected and when interest exceeding seven *chuckrams* has been earned the calculation is made to the nearest one-eighth of a rupee. Owing to the general fall in the rate of interest throughout India the rate of savings bank interest in respect of the ordinary, security and public accounts was reduced from $3\frac{4}{7}$ per cent. per annum to 3 per cent. The interest on fixed deposit accounts was also reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum to 3 per cent. per annum but deposits should only be in multiples of Rs. 100.

Volume of Business.

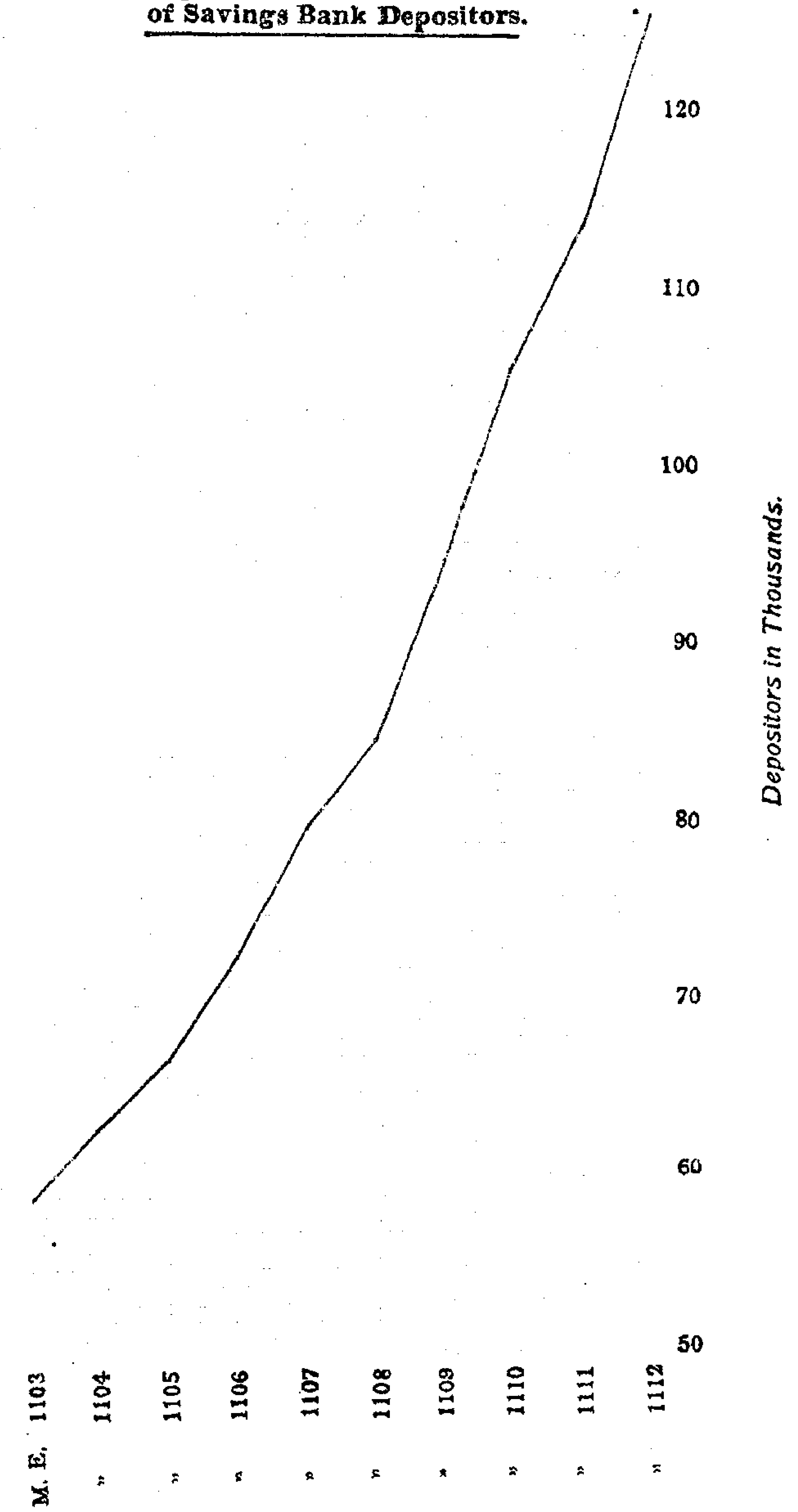
61. The number of savings bank accounts which stood at 114,469 at the end of 1111 reached 126,684 at the end of 1112. The balance of deposits at the end of 1111 was Rs. 189·57 lakhs and it fell to Rs. 170·19 lakhs at the end of 1112. The fall in the balance of deposits is due to the closing of some of the fixed deposit accounts in 1112 by credit to special loans.

The steady rise in the number of depositors and in the closing balance of deposits during the past 10 years (excepting the year under report) represented in the accompanying graphical charts shows not merely the large increase in the volume of business done, but indicates the popularity and the usefulness of the Government savings bank.

State Provident Fund.

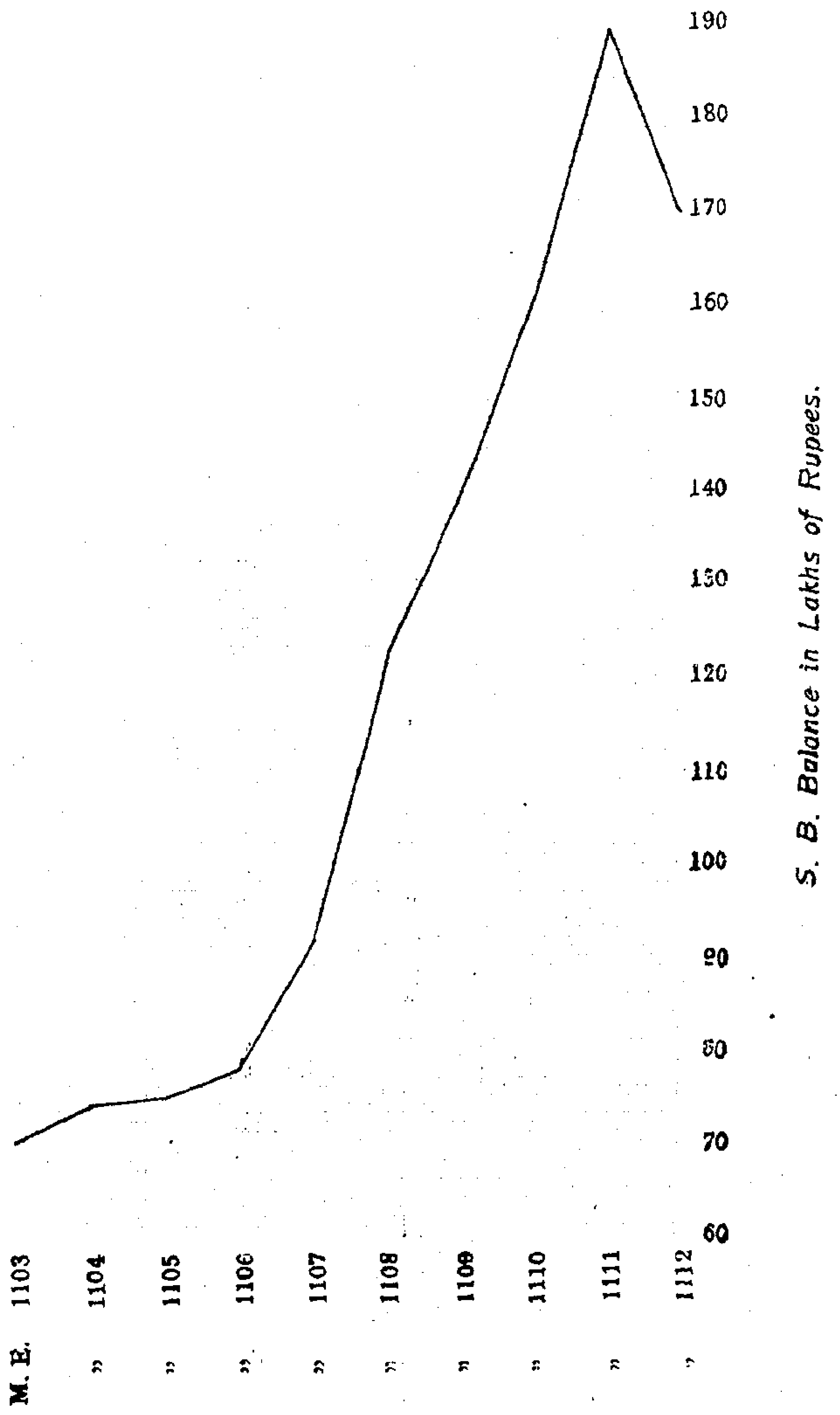
62. With a view to provide facilities for Government servants to invest a portion of their pay every month to accumulate

Progress in the Number of Savings Bank Depositors.



Litho, The Art Printing Works, Trivandrum.

Balance under Savings Bank Deposits.



Litho. The Art Printing Works, Trivandrum.

at compound interest and thus form an asset at the time of their retirement, a State provident fund was instituted with effect from the 1st Meenam 1107. The fund is open to all officers in permanent, pensionable and non-pensionable service under Government or under local or municipal bodies. Subscription to the fund is compulsory in the case of all entrants into permanent Government service on or after the 1st Meenam 1107/14th March 1932 who do not insure their lives in the State life insurance scheme. The rate of compound interest allowed on the subscriptions to the fund remained at 5 per cent. per annum, during the year under report. The minimum rate of subscription to the Fund is 1 *chuckram* in the rupee and the maximum 4 *chuckrams* in the rupee of the officer's monthly salary. The number of subscribers rose from 8,346 in 1111 to 9,811 in 1112 and the amount of subscription collected from Rs. 1,72,132 to Rs. 2,09,505. The increase in subscription was due to the fact that even those officers who had entered service prior to the 1st Meenam 1107 realising the benefits of the scheme elected to join the fund in large numbers, a majority of them subscribing the maximum admissible under the rules, and they were admitted as optional subscribers. Interest accrued on the monthly balance of the subscribers rose from Rs. 20,137 to Rs. 31,503. There were 162 cases of repayments amounting to Rs. 11,535. The closing balance rose from Rs. 5,05,825 to Rs. 7,28,585.

The Sri Chitra Home for the Destitute and the Infirm.

63. The Sri Chitra Home for the Destitute and the Infirm was established at Trivandrum in Tulam 1110 with the gracious donation of Rs. 50,000 given by His Highness the Maharaja. Further donations, including a sum of Rs. 1,000 from Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvathi Bayi, were also received subsequently. The control and management of the Home are vested in a Board appointed by Government. During the year under report the institution was running the third year of its useful existence. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4,000 for its conduct during the year. There were 22 adults and 29 orphans in the institution at the beginning of the year. Fifteen adults and an orphan were newly admitted, and

13 adults and three orphans were discharged for various reasons, leaving at the end of the year 24 adults and 27 orphans. Of these, six were women and ten girls Facilities are provided for the education of the orphans. The average cost of feeding was chs. 2 cash 3 per head per diem for adults and ch. 1 cash 13 for orphans. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 6,270 including a donation of Rs. 101 chs. 22 received from Mr. K. R. Krishna Aiyar, Ag. Professor of Chemistry in His Highness the Maharaja's College of Science. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,949 against Rs. 6,626 in the previous year. The health and well-being of the inmates were maintained at a high standard.

The Public Service.

Public Service Commissioner. — *Dr. G. D. Nokes, M. A., LL. D., Bar-at-Law. (from 1-1-1112 to 3-8-1112 and from 15-10-1112 till the end of the year.)*

Mr. V. Varadaraja Aiyangar, B. A., B. L., (Secretary to the Public Service Commissioner in charge from 4-8-1112 to 14-10-1112.)

General.

64. The problem of recruitment to the public service which had been vexing Government for some years past was settled towards the close of 1110 when Government, in pursuance of the recommendations of a Public Service Recruitment Committee constituted in 1107 and the opinions expressed thereon by the members of the Legislature, appointed a Public Service Commissioner as the central authority for recruitment and laid down certain rules for his guidance. During the year under report, the Public Service Commissioner, Dr. G. D. Nokes, went on privilege leave for ten weeks when his Secretary was put in charge of the Commissioner's duties in addition to his work

Appointing authorities were permitted during the year to recruit qualified candidates to acting appointments not exceeding one month in duration in the Intermediate and Lower Divisions without reference to the Public Service Commissioner. The amount of fees payable on applications for selection to the Intermediate Division, which was originally fixed at a flat rate of Rs. 5, was altered and a scale of fees was prescribed varying with the pay of the appointment.

Work Done.

65. The Public Service Recruitment Rules came into full operation on the 1st Kanni 1112. Ninety-seven selective tests were held during the year for several classes of appointments. The recruitments made temporarily by appointing authorities during the transitional period before the recruitment rules were brought into full operation were reviewed by the Commissioner and 81 long service candidates having three years or more of acting service prior to June 1935 were substituted in appropriate cases. Long service candidates were advised for recruitment to 596 vacancies. The majority of such candidates were provided for and at the end of the year only 53 of them remained unemployed. The total number of candidates advised for recruitment to the Intermediate Division was 772, of whom 246 were long service candidates. Of the remaining 526 candidates who were advised for recruitment as a result of the selective tests, 202 or 38 per cent. were from members of unrepresented communities such as the Kammala, Ezhava, Muslim and other communities. In the Lower Division, 1,187 candidates were advised for recruitment according to communal rotation. Of these, 841 recruitments or over two-thirds were from among members of inadequately represented communities. The general effect of the recruitment rules on the public service, on candidates and on communities, has been beneficial.

C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 6th April 1938.

GLOSSARY.

Adhipati.—Chief.

Agrasala.—Feeding house attached to the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple at the Capital.

Allom.—Salt-pan.

Asan.—Village schoolmaster.

Ayacut.—Permanent record showing the final results of land revenue settlement.

Ayurveda.—The ancient medical science of the Indians.

Bharanipatroms.—Jars, vessels, etc.

Brahmaswom.—Properties belonging to Malayala Brahmins.

Brahmaswom Tanatu.—Jenmam lands which are exempt from tax so long as they remain unalienated in the hands of the original Brahmin jenmies.

Chattavariola.—(Lit. A cadjan writ containing a law of the State.) A collection of rules and laws framed for the guidance of Government Officers.

Cheruchit.—A kind of retail licence.

Chitty.—Transaction by which one or more persons called the foreman or foremen enter into an agreement with a number of persons that every one of the contracting parties shall subscribe a certain amount of money, or quantity of grain by periodical instalments, for a certain definite period and that each in his turn as determined by lot or by auction or in such manner as may be provided for in the agreement shall be entitled to the "prize amount."

Cholam.—A kind of grain cultivated in the taluks adjoining Tinnevelly.

Chowkey.—Customs-house.

Desam.—A topographical sub-division of a country.

Devaswom.—Temple.

Devaswom Tanatu.—Jenmam lands belonging to a Devaswom which are exempt from tax so long as they remain unalienated in the hands of the original Devaswom.

Division Peishkar.—Officer in charge of a Revenue Division.

Dhwajam.—Flagstaff in a temple.

Ettuveetil Pillamar.—(Lit. Nayars belonging to eight families.) The feudal chiefs in ancient Travancore.

Grandha.—A stanza of 32 letters.

Grandhapura.—A library containing old records.

Hundi.—Money order.

Induppu.—Rock salt.

Jamabandi.—The annual inspection of revenue accounts in taluk and pakuthi offices by departmental officers.

Japadakshina.—Pay and perquisites given to Brahmins for the performance of special religious services in temples and palaces.

Jenmi.—A landlord who holds land in absolute free-hold and not normally liable to payment of tax to the Government.

Jenmikaram.—Jenmi's dues.

Jenmam land.—Land held by a jenmi.

Kanapattam.—A demise of jenmam land made or renewed by the jenmi.

Kandukrishi lands.—Home-farm lands of the Ruler.

Karampathippu—Assessment.

Kathakali.—A play in pantomime peculiar to Kerala.

Kudivaram.—Licencee's share (or value thereof) of the salt manufactured in monopoly factories.

Kudivila.—The owner's share of the value of Government monopoly trees standing on private lands.

Kudiyan.—A tenant who holds land either from the Sirkar or from a jenmi.

Marma Chikilsa.—Treatment of fractures according to the Ayurvedic system.

Marumakkattayam.—A system of inheritance prevalent in Malabar under which property descends in the maternal line from uncle to nephew.

Mel-labham licencee.—A person bonding tobacco in a bankshall under the authority of a licence granted under the Tobacco Rules.

Melvaram.—Government's share (or value thereof) of the salt manufactured in the monopoly factories.

Neet.—Commission issued under the Ruler's Sign Manual.

Ooranma.—Literally administration by the people of the village.

Oottupura.—Feeding house.

Pakuthi.—The lowest unit of land revenue administration.

Pandaravaka.—Lands in respect of which the Sirkar is in the position of a landlord and which are held by the ryots on various kinds of tenure derived directly from the Government.

Pandarapattam.—A variety of pandaravaka tenure originally in the nature of a lease from the Sirkar, but underwhich holders' now enjoy full proprietary rights; and the lands are private, heritable, saleable and otherwise transferable property.

Para—A unit of dry measure.

Patasala.—School.

Pativus.—Scales of expenditure for daily, monthly and annual ceremonies in temples.

Pattadar.—A registry holder of a piece of land.

Pattam.—Rent.

Pattuparivattams.—Raiments used for the decoration of the idols.

Poojas.—Devotional services performed in temples.

Porampoke.—Unassessed lands forming the property of Government or used or reserved for public purposes or for the communal use of villagers.

Proverthikar.—A subordinate of the Land Revenue Department under the Tahsildar, in charge of a pakuthi.

Puduval.—Government lands available for assignment.

Punja.—Low-lying wet lands in North Travancore which lie submerged in water and are drained off and cultivated once a year or once in two years.

Punnac.—Oil cake.

Rajabhogam.—(King's share) a light rate or quit-rent levied by the Government in the case of lands held on favourable tenures.

Sanchayam.—Miscellaneous receipts of the Land Revenue Department.

Santhi.—Devotional service in temples.

Satrams.—Rest-houses.

Sreepandara Vaka.—Properties belonging to the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple.

Sripadam lands.—Lands forming the hereditary domain of the Ranees of Travancore.

Tadivila.—Value of timber.

Tahsildar.—A Revenue Officer subordinate to a Division Peishkar and in charge of a taluk.

Taluk.—A unit of land revenue administration consisting of several pakuthies.

Tannir Pandals.—Temporary sheds by the sides of roads provided for giving water to thirsty passengers.

Taravila.—Ground value.

Taungya System—A system according to which as soon as the tree growth is removed from the area the land is leased out to contractors who clear the area, burn the brush-wood and sow paddy with the beginning of the monsoon. Teak or other plants are supplied to each contractor who plants them at his cost but under the control of the department at points already staked. After the paddy is harvested, the contractor raises a crop of gram or other cereal in the area and keeps the plantation completely weeded. Another paddy harvest is raised and the contractor delivers back the area fully-weeded and with all the failures replaced. The teak plants raised under this system show better growth while the Government save the cost of weeding. This system not only reduces the cost of plantations enormously, but it also increases the cultivation of food crops in the country.

Tiruvabharanams.—Jewels belonging to Devaswoms.

Uchapooja.—Devotional service performed in temples at noon.

Vaidyan.—Physician following an indigenous system of medical treatment.

Vaidyasala.—Dispensary conducted according to an indigenous system of medical treatment.

Vancheesamangalam.—The Travancore National Anthem.

Visham.—Poison.

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